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'42 Income 114 Billions; Axis Unrest Is Mounting; Legislature to Hear Ruml

The World's Day—February 9, 1943

Washington: Total Income Up 23 P. C. Over 1941

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has disclosed that income received by individuals during 1942 totaled $113,824,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent over 1941. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt has approved the naming of a destroyer now under construction "The Sullivans" in honor of five brothers who are listed as missing from the Cruiser Juneau, which was lost in action in the Solomon Islands in November.

A nation-wide ceiling on prices paid to farmers for fluid milk will be issued in the near future.

The Office of Price Administration scrapped its price ceilings for pies, pastries, doughnuts and cakes and established a new pricing formula which, it estimated, will increase consumers costs 5 to 15 per cent. Bread prices are not affected by the action. Cookies also are excluded, but another is to fix ceilings on these sweets.

Tire recapping will be permitted for civilians without legal restrictions after about March 1. [First Page, Second Section.]

In Europe: Unrest Mounts in Axis Countries

Terror and unrest in Axis countries mounts: In Budapest a thousand Hungarian officers were reportedly arrested for urging Hungary to quit the war. Fifty Czech officers were shot "for acts of sabotage, high treason and contact with the enemy." Several Italian factories are to be moved to "safe areas." A number of young German cadets in officers' schools were arrested for criticizing "Hitler's strategy on the Russian Front."

Vichy set up an organization called "The Prisoner Movement." Its aim: "To bring returned prisoners of war over to the side of collaborationists with Germany."

Puppet Slovak Government has ordered the remaining 20,000 Jews in Slovakia to be deported to Eastern Poland within the next two months, the Czechoslovak Press Bureau reported. The Czech Government here estimates that one-third of the 75,000 Jews already deported have been killed.

Boston: Ruml to Address Bay State Legislature

Senator James P. McAndrew (D) of Adams said today that Beardsley Ruml, author of the pay-as-you-go and skip-a-year tax plan, would address the Massachusetts Legislature on this plan at Boston on Feb. 23. He added that he would request Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate, and Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, to call a joint meeting of the branches to hear Mr. Ruml.

The Massachusetts House today rejected a bill filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to permit Mayors and Selectmen to close public buildings to save fuel.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall left at noon today for Toledo, Ohio, where he will address the Lucas County Republican Club tomorrow night on "The State's Place in the War Effort."

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., who recently returned from service in the Pacific, assumed his new duties as commandant of the First Naval District with headquarters in Boston. He was greeted by Capt. John S. Barleon, U. S. N., chief of staff, who had been serving as commandant since the detachment on Jan. 15 of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown.

National: Flynn Re-elected Bronx County Boss

Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Chairman, was re-elected chairman of the Bronx County Democratic Executive Committee.

Japan: Added 27 Billion Yen Asked for War

The Japanese Government asked the Diet for an added 27 billion yen for the military budget in 1943, it was reported in Berlin. This is $6,318,000,000 at prewar valuation and steps war costs for Japan to $16,848,000,000.

Americas: Another Brazil Paper Cut in Size

The shortage of newsprint in Brazil was emphasized as Rio de Janeiro's morning newspaper O Jornal reduced its eight-column page to seven columns, following the lead of its afternoon affiliate, Diario da Noite.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Giraud Moves for Reform Held 'Baseless' by De Gaulle

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today characterized the new French Government in North Africa as "baseless and artificial" and indicated that he is as far as ever from accord with Gen. Henri Giraud on fundamental issues.

At one of his few press conferences, General de Gaulle conceded that "some steps have been taken toward freedom in that unfortunate country."

This referred to the announcement by the new regime set up by General Giraud that it would abolish anti-Jewish legislation and review the cases of persons imprisoned on political charges. These two points coincide with General de Gaulle's policy and their adoption presumably would bring him closer to General Giraud.

General de Gaulle reiterated, however, that the only basis on which complete fusion of French interests would be possible would be complete restoration of the laws of the French Republic in North Africa.

It was the first time in almost a year that the Fighting French leader had faced newspaper men, and the conference obviously was called to give him an opportunity to state his position with respect to the new regime in North Africa.

He said the "international press" had depicted the French political problem as a struggle between himself and General Giraud.

"That is a very bad joke, in very bad taste," he said. "What France wants is not an agreement between two generals. The questions are much more serious than that.

"What is necessary is to expel the enemy from France and restore the French Republic."

General de Gaulle said he and the members of his National Committee had studied the announcement of General Giraud's new government and found it based neither on the laws of the Republic nor the laws of Vichy.

"It is neither one thing nor another," he asserted.

General de Gaulle reiterated his fears of the effect in Metropolitan France of the retention of Vichy-appointed officials in North Africa.

"It is a question basically of what the United Nations are fighting for," he said.

Algerian Council

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 9 (AP)—Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, established a permanent War Council today of 26 Europeans and 12 Moslems to consult with him on Algeria's economic problems.

Local newspapers, meanwhile, announced that Gen. Georges Catroux, one of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's principal lieutenants, had come here to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud.

Catroux's standing and career fit him for Giraud committee: Page 7.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins on Tuesday 6:19 p. m., ends Wednesday 7:34 a. m.
Dimout begins on Wednesday 6:21 p. m., ends Thursday 7:33 a. m.

Beano Favored By Chisholm If City Got Money

Malden alderman who testified of bribe offer from Sagansky favored $700 weekly license.

Earl J. Chisholm, Malden Alderman, today admitted he favored a beano permit if it would pay the City $700 a week license fee. He said this under cross-examination by defense counsel at the trial in Middlesex Court where District Attorney Robert F. Bradford is prosecuting Dr. Harry Sagansky and J. J. Carrigan, Jr., on attempts to bribe the Alderman of Malden.

Mr. Chisholm added, however, that he favored such a beano license prior to his meeting with Dr. Sagansky at the Club Mayfair on the night of Nov. 24 at which time the former Scollay Square dentist, according to Mr. Chisholm's testimony yesterday, offered him $1,000 down and $100 a week for a beano permit.

In referring to Dr. Sagansky's "proposition" made at the Club Mayfair, Mr. Chisholm said under cross-examination that "I didn't tell him I wouldn't take it or I didn't tell him I'd be quiet about it."

He further told the Court that he went to District Attorney Bradford on Dec. 28 and gave him the details of Dr. Sagansky's proposition. Then when Mr. Carrigan was arrested on Jan. 16 Mr. Chisholm said he again told the story in front of him.

Offered to Back Him

Mr. Chisholm testified this morning that Mr. Sagansky had offered to back him financially for Mayor of Malden if he could get elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and issue a beano license.

In their meeting on the night of Nov. 24 at the Club Mayfair Mr. Chisholm said he told Dr. Sagansky that he was "flabbergasted" at the amount of money made in beano. It also was at the Club Mayfair meeting that Mr. Chisholm first learned that not only did Dr. Sagansky own the Club Mayfair and the Latin Quarter but he owned a race track in Texas.

Through With Beano

The last conversation Mr. Chisholm had with Mr. Carrigan was on Jan. 13, the day after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell had arrested Dr. Sagansky in Boston on lottery charges. Mr. Carrigan told Mr. Chisholm over the phone that he was through with the "beano proposition" and wanted to get a job in the same shipyard in which the Malden Alderman is a shipfitter.

While it wasn't brought out in testimony yesterday the chairman of the Board of Aldermen becomes the acting Mayor when Mayor Vernon C. Newman leaves for the army next week. The Board has held several elections to name a Chairman but in each instance the vote has been deadlocked.

The Mayor of Malden or the Acting Mayor possesses the sole right to issue a beano permit. Mayor Newman has been against

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Tokyo: Japanese Quit Guadalcanal; Russians Take Kursk on Donets Line; Allied Planes Raid Messina in Sicily

Associated Press

Japan Retreats From Guadalcanal

In the battle for the island in the Solomons group, before Japan was forced to evacuate its forces in the face of mounting American pressure, Japanese officer's tent shown above was wrecked and his belongings were strewn about.

Enemy says mission on contested island has been fulfilled; Japanese admit evacuation of Buna area on New Guinea — Fast-gaining Russians now 43 miles from Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Evacuation of Guadalcanal by the Japanese has been officially announced by Tokyo, according to a broadcast by the German Radio.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox stated: "I don't think there's any doubt about the truth of the report," although the radiocast had not been received directly from Tokyo.

The Navy Secretary added his theory that the great naval and air battle reportedly breaking during the past week was due to the presence of a Japanese force to cover the evacuation.

Recovery of Guadalcanal after six months of fighting would be the first important territory to be retaken from the Japanese.

It is explained by the Japanese on the grounds that the mission of the Guadalcanal force was merely to hold the island until other bases had been established. That mission has now been fulfilled, Tokyo said.

The Japanese also announced for the first time evacuation of Buna on New Guinea, where the last Japanese had been liquidated by General MacArthur's men three weeks ago.

About 15,000 Japanese were originally landed on Guadalcanal. Only 4,000 were reported there in the final stages.

In the Russian theater, the overwhelming defeat of the great Prussian war machine becomes more apparent as the Russians, with a rapid encircling movement, captured Kursk, one of the bulwarks of the German Donets line held at the beginning of 1941. A rapid dash around by the north of the city captured Fatezh, 35 miles away yesterday. Last night the city fell.

The next question is whether Kharkov, 125 miles to the south, can long hold out. The Russians are 65 miles from this stronghold to the northeast and only 43 miles away to the southeast.

Meanwhile, the dashing General Vatutin, operating around Kramatorsk, 100 miles farther south in a sharp salient, appears to be heading southward toward Mariupol on the Sea of Azov—presumably in an effort to cut off all the Germans still being held around Rostov and the Donets.

About 10 German divisions were believed to have been hurriedly pulled back through Rostov before the means of escape from the south were cut off—which may mean that about the same number are still trapped on the eastern banks of the Sea of Azov.

From North Africa there is little news except that the Allied air forces continue their heavy attacks on Italian points—this time against Messina, Sicilian terminus of the train ferry between Italy and Sicily. These attacks are undoubtedly intended to disorganize the Axis supplies to Tunisia. They may also connect up with other plans.

Guadalcanal: Winning War The Hard Way

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two items in the war news are worth special attention today because, while they appear to be Allied victories they expose the limitations of the type of strategy which the Allied forces have so far employed in the Pacific and Far Eastern theaters of war.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced in Washington that Japanese resistance has been wiped out on the island of Guadalcanal and that just "mopping-up" remains.

Our bombers were over the New Guinea town of Lea yesterday bombing it, while Allied ground troops were in contact with Japanese patrols at Wau, which is a mountain air strip due west of Salamaua.

Both these incidents in the course of war mark advances, but advances which in terms of distance and positions gained have consumed an amount of time out of all proportion to their value. In both cases what is happening at this moment is the culmination of operations which began over six months ago.

Series of Outposts

It has required six months to clean up Guadalcanal, and even now the weakness of the Japanese on that island is partly due to withdrawals which they have succeeded in effecting under the noses of American naval, air and land forces within recent days. It has required six months to wipe the Japanese out of the extreme eastern tip of New Guinea and we are now only beginning to invest their main New Guinea base at Lae and Salamaua. What has been taken so far has been a series of outposts.

In the course of the New Guinea operations things have occurred which are particularly relevant to the broad question of sending adequate forces to a given theater of operations soon enough. The big campaign for months has been to

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Stalingrad: Ruins Portray Epic Defense

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STALINGRAD, Feb. 9—I arrived in Stalingrad with other Anglo-American correspondents in the small hours of the morning after a 50-mile bus ride with the mercury at eight below zero. This gave us a partial idea of the sufferings of the ragged and foodless German Sixth Army and the heroic defenders of Stalingrad who finally crushed it.

This ride took us from a village on the Don where we interviewed Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky's Chief of Staff, Mikhail Malinin, and had a brief talk with captured German generals including Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus, Commander of the Sixth Army at Stalingrad. Marshal Paulus' only remarks were to give his first name and age.

Stalingrad is nothing more than a memory. Rubble and ruins are all that remain of the city on the Volga where the offensive power of the mighty German Wehrmacht was smashed. An unreal stillness hangs over the pulverized city. Overnight, it seems, the scene of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

War Manpower Board Cool To Bill for Workers Draft

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The Austin-Wadsworth bill to force all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 18 and 50 to take war jobs is being coolly received at War Manpower headquarters.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, who has pledged himself to give a full and fair trial to voluntary manpower control before asking Congress for mandatory powers, said he had no comment on the bill, drawn up by a group of members of the American Bar Association and the American Legion.

Definitely hostile to the bill was Joyce O'Hara, Assistant to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who as spokesman for the Labor-Management Committee of the War Manpower Commission said compulsory manpower assignment would mark a "change over from free labor to slave labor."

"We may have to come to compulsion, but we don't believe that time is here yet," said Mr. O'Hara.

Committee Disagreed

It was the Labor-Management Committee which disagreed with Mr. McNutt's proposal for a compulsory draft of manpower last fall. Though the WMC chief said at the time that compulsory allocations were "inevitable" if the United States is to reach its production goals, he agreed to do everything in his power to try to make a voluntary system work first.

He said at a press conference yesterday following introduction of the Austin-Wadsworth bill that "voluntary methods haven't failed yet."

At the same time, Mr. McNutt admitted he has no real powers to enforce his recent order for exclusive Manpower Commission direction of all hiring in 32 labor shortage areas. This order, he explained, was issued under the War Powers and Selective Service Acts. The only punishment Mr. McNutt can dole out to persons who ignore the order is to draft them into military service or have the military services withhold future contracts.

60 P. C. Turnover

Mr. McNutt was asked whether he could control personnel turnover in his own United States Employment Service, where 60 per cent of the workers changed jobs in the last year. "I wish I could say 'yes,'" he replied. He blamed the United States Employment Service turnover largely on pay discrepancies. Though the service is a Federal agency, its members in the field can draw pay only commensurate with state salaries. Mr. McNutt described the U. S. E. S. salary situation to a congressional committee yesterday as "indefensible."

As Mr. McNutt was appearing before the committee, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and testified, members said, that 1943 food-production goals could not be met with the number of farm workers the War Manpower Commission has authorized him to recruit.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado said Mr. Wickard told the executive session he would "try" to recruit the 3,800,000 additional workers needed to raise the available farm manpower from the 8,200,000 on the farms in January to a 12,000,000 total.

Senator Johnson and Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota asserted that Mr. Wickard not only could not promise he could raise the 12,000,000, but acknowledged that he was not sure that number could produce the 4 per cent production increase which has been set as the Administration's goal.

G. O. P. Sponsors

It is significant that the proposed War Service Act is being sponsored in Congress by two middle-of-the-road Republicans who agree generally with President Roosevelt on foreign policy. If and when the time comes for the President and Mr. McNutt to give their consent to compulsory manpower assignment, they can throw their support to the Austin-Wadsworth bill without being accused of making a big new grab for power.

The War Service bill was drawn up by the same Citizens' Commit-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Knox Reveals Navy Transfer Of 536 Vessels to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — The Navy has transferred 285 ships and vessels and 251 smaller craft valued at $127,000,000 to other nations, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today in advocating extension of lend lease for another year.

Lumping materials and services together, he continued, the United States Navy has transferred the equal of $800,000,000 to the Allies from March 11, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942.

The Navy Secretary later disclosed that it was his belief the United States must maintain a network of naval and air bases across the Pacific after the war. "We must disarm Japan on the sea after the war," he said, "and to keep her disarmed for a long time afterward we must have the bases from which to operate."

Secretary Knox gave a detailed explanation of what materials and services had been involved in the Navy Department's lend-lease transactions with the Allies.

Bulk to Britain

"Of the total, the United Kingdom has received $764,000,000 and Russia, $20,000,000," Mr. Knox said. "The greatest portion of the total aid extended through the Navy has gone, of course, to Britain because she has the largest fleet."

Largest items, he said, have been ship stores, fuel and gasoline for ships and planes, $522,000,000; ordnance, $123,000,000; aircraft and aeronautical equipment, $74,000,000, and equipment supplies and materials for ships, $55,000,000. Total deliveries of lend-lease naval aircraft through Jan. 23 of this year were 750.

Secretary Knox said that the Lend-Lease Act has been a "major factor in stopping the Axis" and that its "extension will be a major, perhaps a decisive, factor in our ultimate victory."

He explained that "in many cases" foreign pilots are trained in this country because it is removed from combat areas and because weather conditions in Florida and Texas permit year-round flying.

He declared that naval Lend-Lease aid "has by no means been one-sided." He cited "substantial help" given U. S. ships in foreign ports including repairs, stores, victualling, and fuel.

How It Works 'Down Under'

"In the Southwest Pacific area, for example, the British, Australians, and New Zealanders provide a substantial portion of our supplies and provisions. This (and repairs) is done without charge and without delay under reciprocal Lend-Lease."

The Secretary cited an example of this "close co-operation with the British" in recalling that the Navy needed "certain aircraft instruments whose production in this country would not reach sufficient quantity for several months."

A telegraphic shipping order issued by the British Air Commission to the source of supply in England "was all that was neces-

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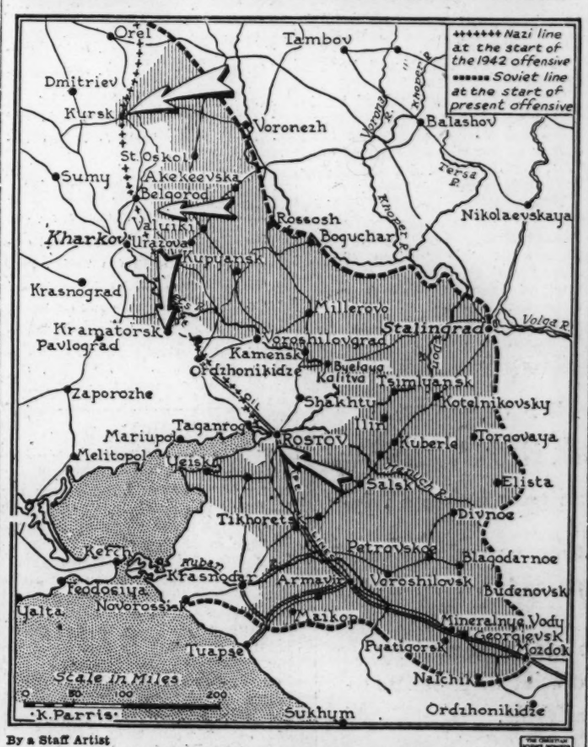
Russians Press Toward West



By a Staff Artist

German's Key Defenses Totter

White arrows indicate main points of the Russian advance. Shaded section is territory regained by the Russians since the German advance toward Moscow and Stalingrad was stopped.

Guadalcanal: Japanese Announce Own Withdrawal

Japanese Imperial headquarters announced the withdrawal of Japanese forces from Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons "after their missions had been fulfilled," the Berlin Radio reported in a dispatch datelined Tokyo.

The radiocast said the Japanese also announced the evacuation of the Buna area in New Guinea, apparently an admission, nearly three weeks delayed, of the destruction of the Japanese army in Papua by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American and Australian forces.

The announcement put Japanese losses in the two theaters at 16,734 fatalities. The Associated Press recorded the Berlin radiocast. Reuters, in London, heard the same announcement on the Tokyo Radio, while the Office of War Information reported it also was radiocast from Tokyo on a beam for Latin America.

"Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Buna on the northeast coast of New Guinea and from the Solomon Island of Guadalcanal after their missions had been fulfilled was announced Tuesday night by the Imperial Japanese headquarters," the Berlin radiocast said.

"The announcement declares that thanks to a strong vanguard

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

City Council Committee Starts Budget Hearings

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The impact of the war effort on municipal expenses, reflected in a jump of nearly $1,000,000 in the cost of some goods and contractual services during the past year, faces the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council which met today to begin a series of public hearings on the 1943 city budget.

While it is true the proposed allowances for the current year show a net saving of approximately $2,500,000 as compared with 1942—the total figure being $43,022,083—the estimated decrease between this year's expenses and last would have been greater, for example, if the cost in sanitary services had not been upped $400,000.

In this instance the Department of Public Works was the unhappy victim of one of the more acute phases of the war program, the shortage of manpower, for the contractors retained by the department to remove ashes and garbage had increased labor costs and passed them on to the city.

Has to Be Removed

There was little or no alternative for the Department, since refuse has to be removed from the streets of Boston at almost any cost, and the same might be said of additional expenses for maintenance of the City Hospital, Mattapan Sanatorium, and the Long Island Hospital, all attributed to the general commodity price rise.

Despite this, the budget is in a generally static condition as regards most routine agencies. There probably will be no curtailment of general activities other than liquidation of the city's share of the Federal Works Progress Administration, which, incidentally, represents a saving of $929,082, practically meeting the increased cost due to the war.

Municipal pay rolls in general are down, but Mayor Maurice J. Tobin indicated in his budget message that special compensation for city employees is not only being considered but probably will be forthcoming in an additional message to the City Council next week. The Council already has adopted an order approving such a proposal, which would be in addition to the scheduled but unbudgeted raises for the uniformed men in the Police and Fire Departments.

Rate Uncertain

This leaves an important revenue factor, the tax rate, uncertain, dependent to a degree upon miscellaneous revenue where shrinkages will probably occur, as well as the cost of the emergency compensations which at this stage of the game is largely a matter of guesswork.

Revenue prospects as regards departmental earnings are understood to be adverse. These would include excise. Another factor regarding the tax rate is the School Department budget and additional pay adjustments in that field.

Meanwhile the City Council meeting yesterday took some cognizance of the general price increase by adopting an order asking Mayor Tobin to request the Office of Price Administration to compel restaurants and other eating establishments to cut their prices to compensate for reduced portions in rationed or scarce foods.

Other orders adopted by the Council included one seeking more rigid enforcement of the no smoking ban on the cars of the Boston Elevated system; a request that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declare Friday, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, a State holiday to curtail the consumption of fuel oil; and a suggestion that Congress award President Roosevelt its Medal of Honor for "valorous deeds beyond the call of duty" exemplified by the Casablanca conference. This was introduced by Councilor John C. Wickes of Dorchester—who is himself in the Navy.

State Soldier's Bonus Plan Favored by Veterans Groups

Bonuses for service men and women to be paid at the close of the war and to be financed either by increasing the present poll taxes, by a bond issue, or by a State lottery, were advocated today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Maximum bonus spoken for was one of $200, while other spokesmen confined their support to a bill providing $100.

Spokesmen for the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled Veterans' Association, favored the bonus. There was no opposition.

Representative Thomas T. Gray (D) of Springfield, author of a bill to give the returning service men and women $200, told the Committee that the bill could be financed by placing a $2 poll tax on women and increasing the present poll tax for men to $5.

Representative John E. Powers (D), of South Boston, favoring the bonus bill, estimated the cost to the State at about $20,000,000, and urged the appointment of a special commission to study the situation.

The proposal to finance the bonus by State lottery came from Representative Charles Kaplan (D), of Dorchester.

Howard Penley, representing the the Socialist Party, caused a furore in the committee room when he said the bill should be amended to include conscientious objectors serving in recognized C. O. camps or with the American Field Service as ambulance drivers.

Rep. Jacinto Diniz (D) of New Bedford, a new member of the House and stormy petrel of the present session to date, called Mr. Penley a "faker" and stamped out of the hearing room while Senator Ralph Clampit, Chairman of the Committee, rapped for order.

Favoring his bill to pay $10 a month to legal residents of the State who enlist or are drafted into the armed forces, Representative John Henry Carroll (D), of Boston, said this would permit families of men in the service a few more of the necessities of life.

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War Fund Needs Million Plus To Reach Goal of $7,800,000

With more than $1,000,000 still needed to reach the goal of $7,800,000, a contribution to the Greater Boston United War Fund was received today from Capt. Joseph P. Graham, of the U. S. Army Air Corps in North Africa. Captain Graham's gift was $33, and was flown across the Atlantic in an Army plane to be sure it reached the Fund in time.

During his service with the armed forces, Captain Graham is on leave from the City of Boston Law Department, where he served for many years as Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Some 40,000 volunteer workers in 49 cities and towns are bending every effort today, and will continue throughout the day tomorrow, to raise the more than $1,000,000 still needed to send the $7,800,000 drive over the top.

No Such Word as Fail

Urging workers to give every ounce of energy and every minute of time to the closing stages of the drive, General Chairman Charles C. Cabot declared: "We won't gain the victory unless we make an almost superhuman effort. This campaign, the first United War Fund ever organized, is being watched all over the country.

"I can't believe it will be the first war fund to fail."

True to the New England tradition of frugality and patriotism, the Fund will celebrate its final dinner at the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening, Feb. 10, by eating baked beans and fish cakes.

With appetities keyed to wartime demands and to food conservation requirements, 1,300 men and women at this "Dutch Treat" dinner will sit down at the New England fare of their ancestors while they discuss the adventures and high lights of their amazing campaign to raise $7,800,000 for home front agencies and war front activities, and listen to the final reports from Chairman Cabot.

Latest Larger Subscriptions

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged today included:

$7,200—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Lovejoy.
5,000—"A Friend."
3,783—Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow.
3,450—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen.
3,362—Anonymous.
3,100—Casper M. Grosberg.
2,500—Anonymous (3).
2,250—Summit L. Hecht.
1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wechsler.
1,550—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal.
1,500—Anonymous; Phillips Brooks Statue Fund of Trinity Church.
1,200—Mr. and Mrs. David Stoneman.
1,058—Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody.
1,000—Anonymous (3); Rev. and Mrs. John Crocker; Mrs. Harry Liebman.
880—Miss Bertha H. Vaughan.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld.
770—Philip C. Beals.
755—Mrs. Henry B. Chapin.
720—George A. Smith.
700—Judge and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein.
675—Dr. and Mrs. Simon Myerson.
630—Chandler Hovey.
547—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Cohen.
525—Mrs. George P. Metcalf.
500—Anonymous (7); Mrs. George A. Giles; Miss Lucy Lowell.
100—Charles W. Tainter of Boston.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$11,801—Gilchrist Company and employees.
11,502—F. W. Woolworth Company and employees.
8,000—Anonymous.
6,643—Conrad & Co., Inc., and employees.
4,900—New England Power companies.
4,750—Mrs. Nathan H. Gordon and Nathan H. Gordon Corporation.
4,500—Converse Rubber Co.
4,400—Anonymous.
2,814—Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery and employees.
2,800—Ginsburg Bros. Inc., and Consolidated Paper Bag Co.
2,101—Ernst & Ernst and employees.
2,050—Anonymous.
1,925—C. Crawford Hollidge, Ltd., and employees.
1,710—Patterson, Teele & Dennis employees.
1,500—Maurice H. Saval.
1,420—Anonymous (2).
1,200—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
1,136—D. C. Heath & Co. and employees.
1,066—Anonymous.
915—Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. and employees.
900—Walker-Stetson Company and employees.
801—Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc., employees.
800—Anonymous; Cooley & Marvin and employees.
730—Ort's Bar & Grille and employees.
625—Universal Coat Co.
600—Anonymous; Henry Jenkins Transportation Co. and employees.
516—East Cambridge Savings Bank employees.
500—County Bank & Trust Co.; National Company, Inc.; Sears Roebuck & Co., Cambridge.

William Dexter

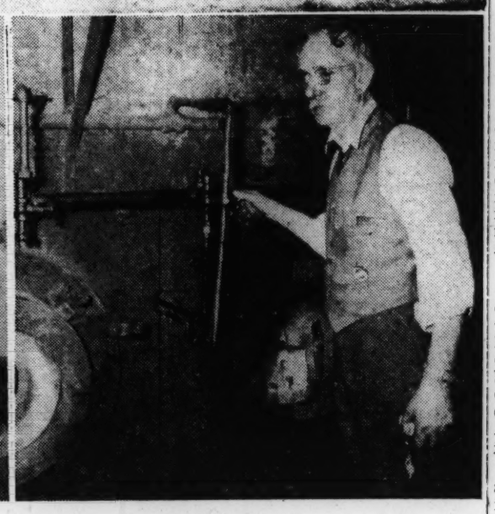
William Dexter, Boston attorney, who passed on yesterday, served many New England businesses as trustee and director.

He was graduated from Harvard College in 1919, and the Harvard Law School in 1922. Since 1935, Mr. Dexter had been associated with Choate, Hall & Stewart.

Mr. Dexter was a Trustee of the Amoskeag Company, Boston Real Estate Trust, Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Provident Institution for Savings, and Suffolk Real Estate Trust. He was President and Director of the Franklin Company.

He was Director of the Boston Edison Company, Boston & Maine Railroad, Continental Mills, First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, Old Colony Trust Company, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and Waltham Watch Company.

Where Scrap Oil Makes Roses Grow



By a Staff Photographer

Yankee Ingenuity Combines Two Businesses

Peirce Brothers, rose growers of Waltham, also carry on a flourishing business in the collection of waste oil. The oil heats the greenhouses at the rate of 2,000 gallons a day. Top: H. W. Peirce, one of the proprietors, standing at the foot of his 350,000-gallon storage tank. Lower left: These are the roses, of which Peirce Brothers sell several million a year. Lower right: Mr. Peirce stands by one of the 350-horsepower boilers in which he burns oil, water, and dirt with complete impartiality.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 8
Oct. 1 totals:	
2,000 gallons	1,181⅓
1,500 gallons	886
1,200 gallons	590⅔
1,000 gallons	295⅓

Beating the Oil Shortage? Sure—Beating It With Oil

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Peirce brothers of Waltham burn 2,000 gallons of oil a day in their furnace and keep their greenhouses at a temperature somewhere between 80 and 90 degrees all the time. Yet they've never used so much as one ration coupon and the fuel-oil shortage is something they know naught of.

How do they do it? You may well ask.

The answer is, they burn oil that nobody else would have around the place. Dirty oil drained from automobile crank cases, the washings from the bottom of filling station storage tanks, dregs from torpedoed tankers, the "waste" oil of virtually the entire city of Boston, finds its way into the tanks of the Peirce brothers and eventually into their furnace. Some of the oil is so dirty it has to be ground up! Some of it has a good deal of water in it—salt water, in the case of the tankers—but the water goes right into the furnace with the oil and seems to burn with just as hot a flame. (Yes, yes, we know water doesn't burn.)

"We'll take any kind of oil," says H. W. Peirce, the brother who tends the furnace, "paint oil, kerosene, bunker oil—it makes no difference to us."

In Summer Heat

While the rest of the city is shivering at an unaccustomed 65 degrees and less, the Peirces bask in summer heat and worry not about where to get more oil but where to put all the oil they get. They have a 350,000-gallon tank out in the back yard, but even that isn't enough. So they have dug huge holes in the ground, measuring as much as 100 feet across, lined them with clay, and dumped in the oil.

The thing could happen only to Yankees, we firmly believe. And the Peirce brothers are obviously Yankees from way back. Twenty years ago they hit on the thoroughly Yankee scheme of making one business pay the costs of another. They had inherited from their father a prosperous rose business. With the installation of two over-age boilers which they purchased from the Salem Gas & Electric Company, they began letting the oil-collecting business pay for keeping the roses warm.

Today they have 16 immense greenhouses in which 80,000 rose plants flourish, and Peirce Brothers is a name known far beyond the limits of Massachusetts among florists.

E. Allen Peirce is the brother who handles the roses; H. W. runs the oil business. Five oil trucks are busy every day gathering up the unwanted fuel. As far as H. W. Peirce knows, theirs is the only business of its kind in the country. "We're the Waste Oil Kings, I guess," he drawls, with a humorous gleam in his eye. The thought that not only is he getting all the oil he can use, and more, but that people are paying him to come and get it, delights him even after 20 years.

H. W. took us on a tour of the establishment. We stood at the rim of one of the storage pits. It was covered with snow. Mr. Peirce pitched a small rock out into the middle. The rock disappeared and black oil spurted out of the hole it left. "Don't you put any cover over that oil?" we asked, amazed. "Nope, just throw it in there and let 'er stay till we need it."

Everybody's Muck

"We burn up everybody's muck," said Mr. Peirce, bending down to inspect the flame through the boiler door. Oil-tank cleaning and draining, he explained, is a job nobody wants. At one time the Peirce trucks serviced 3,000 filling stations. The large oil companies are glad to have Mr. Peirce handle their waste oil, for they can trust him not to resell it at a cut price or engage in other "black market" practices.

The Peirce brothers have expended neither time, money, nor energy on what is familiarly known as "front." The nearest they come to display is a small sign at the highway side of the building reading, "Enter Here for Roses." But the roses themselves live a life of luxury. Straight and fragrant and dewy, they fill the long greenhouses, and are cut and sold at the rate of several million a year. But the Peirce brothers don't know exactly how many men they employ in that end of the business. "We've never counted them," they say.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold, with winds diminishing to gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Slightly colder in the interior tonight; continued moderately cold near the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed only until sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:42 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 4:10 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Stuart Rogers, Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Pilot Officer Stuart Rogers, Jr., a former employee of the Circulation Department of the New York Daily News and son of an Assistant Editor of that newspaper, was killed in action with the Royal Canadian Air Force on Sunday. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass.

Utopian Car Talk Belittled By M.I.T. Man

Don't count on a flood of streamlined "super-duper" automobiles rolling off the assembly lines when the war ends. If you do, then you're in for disappointment, said Dean Fales, Associate Professor of Transportation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today.

Describing most of the widespread talk of utopian motorcar developments to follow the world conflict as the "wishful thinking of designers," Professor Fales said that "plain logic" dictated that the motor industry in the first year of peace pick up right where it left off in 1942.

Where will that be? Why, with the 1942 automobile, of course, the Professor explained. And he added that it would take at least 18 months after the war ended to whip up any kind of a new model.

The Technology expert didn't deny that some aircraft companies might turn their attention to automobile production when peace comes and try to inject something radical into automobile circles before normal production returns, maybe something based on the Army jeep.

Many Dies in Storage

"But if you think that the jeep or the peep will be the basis for the future passenger car," the Professor warned, "just ride in one of them and get that idea bounced right out of you. On the other hand, some kind of a small car may be an emergency order if America cannot return at once to its former standards of living."

His chief reason for predicting a pick up by the industry where it left off at Pearl Harbor hinged on the storage of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of 1942 dies upon which automobile production is dependent. And when the war is over, these dies will come in handy, he said, for the immediate production of cars to meet the insistent demands for highway transports.

Changes that might and probably will be incorporated in postwar automobiles, he explained, will be engineering rather than exterior designing. Development of high octane wartime gasolines was his reason for predicting that automobile engines would be improved to obtain upward of 40 miles to the gasoline gallon even in large cars.

Safety Factor Stressed

Competition between aircraft companies and one-time automobile concerns, he said, will throw the chief postwar emphasis upon building safety into automobiles. But the whole issue of what the automobile will look like one, two or three years after the war, he added, hinges upon what the public has to buy the cars with, and hence to what extent Americans will return to their prewar standards of living.

Generally speaking, he thought manufacturers would look askance at the expense of producing postwar models of a revolutionary type. They will be scrambling, he said, to get out cars in order to sign up the few dealers who outlast the war. Starting with 1942 models will give them a chance to feel out the nature of the postwar market before engineering costly ideas of a radical nature into the car.

Beano License Favored by Chisholm

Continued from Page 1

beano since his election to that office in 1941 and he has flatly refused to give before the pressure applied by beano interests.

Beano is legal in Massachusetts, but it is up to each town and city to decide whether it wants to allow it.

Timiltys' Papers

Judge Frank J. Donohue allowed the motion of Francis T. Leahy in behalf of the Timiltys that their books and papers be returned to them each night instead of being taken away by the Attorney General to his office when the daily work of the court was finished. Another part of this motion was that no person other than Grand Jurors should be allowed access to these records.

This means that the papers and memoranda brought under summons at the order of the Attorney General by the Timiltys shall be in the custody of the clerk of the Grand Jury during the day and shall be returned to the Timiltys each night.

Convert Hosiery

New England has a candidate for national champion in converting silk and nylon hosiery to war uses: Miss Muriel Moran of Arlington, Mass., donated 300 pairs to the War Production Board yesterday before leaving for WAAC training. She was helped by her mother and two sisters in accumulating the donation.

Women's Commanders Get Together

By a Staff Photographer

Advertising Club Hears Heads of Waacs, Waves, and Spars

Left to right, Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, WAVE; Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC, and Lieut. Commander Dorothy Stratton, SPAR, for the first time meeting together this noon at the Advertising Club of Boston for its luncheon at the Hotel Statler. These women are making history as leaders of America's all-out women's services.

Terrace-Toter

By a Staff Photographer

Ready for Outdoor Days

The toter, just put on the market, is exhibited at the New England Housewares Show at the Parker House. It is a product of Loroman, Inc., New York City. Mrs. H. C. Clark (left) serving the terrace lunch, with the help of Miss Jean Maloney (right).

Utensils of Plastic and Glass Feature Housewares Exhibit

More and more plastics in place of priority metals appear in objects shown at the tenth annual show of the Housewares Club of New England, Inc., at the Parker House, Boston.

Baking glass is used increasingly for fruits and vegetables, even for baked beans. In case the family silver has been contributed to the scrap drive, there is a new muffin or bun bowl of polished maple, nicely molded to catch the morning sunlight or the glow from a fireplace.

Various bread slicers represent the trend of the times, with improvements over the old-fashioned board. One of solid oak is hinged and can be used flat, for cold meats, or, standing, for slices of different thicknesses, even for cutting potatoes or apples.

The difference in china, say Ohio manufacturers, is that pastel colors now will be the mode, since the brilliant blues and other vivid hues are no longer obtainable. Labor is their chief problem. There is plenty of clay. Their business has increased since Japanese imports dropped out of the market. They accounted for about half of the trade, especially in more expensive china.

Terrace-Toter Shown

One of the newest things at the show is a "terrace-toter," a large, pine-wood wagon, on which an entire meal can be assembled and wheeled into the garden or dining room. Holes are cut into a board, to fit sauce and condiment containers. The same firm shows a hose reel of wood.

A novelty in printed percale, which began as a hobby in Marshfield, Mass., about two years ago, has grown to factory proportions and is making up the deficiency in linens for table ware. The manufacturer showing the gay, flowered luncheon and tea sets told how Miss Isabel Thayer, who began to make such sets for her friends, now employs a large number of persons in Marshfield. With only a small amount of linen coming to America from Great Britain, and that only because of Lend-Lease, the cotton fabric has met a great need.

Soft Balsam Pillows

Balsam pine pillows, which are soft enough to sleep on, are also new. Every one knows how hard and unyielding such pillows usually are. Factories that make parachutes still are allowed to turn out Christmas ribbons for packages, provided they are of rayon or cotton. Shower curtains look like boudoir draperies, coming in soft fluttery, rayon fabrics, and in white with pastel flowers. They are said to be, nevertheless, water-repellent. A Victorian style table or dresser lamp, is introduced, having an opaque china or glass globe, with roses painted on it.

Attendance at the show is the largest in its history. About 120 firms are exhibiting. The number of buyers visiting it has been the largest on record so far.

Jobs for Women Reach New Peak In Massachusetts

Nearly half of the persons placed in jobs last month by the United States Employment Service in Massachusetts were women, Powell M. Cabot, Director for this State, reported today. They totaled 9,760 out of 19,849.

"It is apparent that many employers in the State are using women in greater numbers than previously reported," commented Mr. Cabot. "This year 49 per cent of the placements consisted of women as compared with 43 per cent for the same period last year. This indicates that women are definitely filling men's jobs in the shops and factories that are producing the planes, tanks, guns, and ships needed by our men in the armed forces.

Placements of both men and women in January mounted to 131 per cent over January a year ago, numbering 19,849.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A lecture on "Studies in French Thought and Intellectual History" will be given by Prof. Andrew Morize at the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. There will also be a lecture on Advanced Engineering Drawing by Charles J. Walsh at room 302, Pierce Hall, Harvard Graduate School from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Open to the public.

Wednesday

A talk on "English Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

There will be an Exhibition of Photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 396 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

"Conservation of National Resources" is the topic of the fourth lecture by Dr. Richard L. Weaver, at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Women's Activities: Home-Cooked Chinese Food

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd like to sample home-cooked Chinese food—and it's not like restaurant-cooked Chinese food—stop in at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, Boston, some Wednesday noon and try Mrs. Chao's. She or one of the volunteer waitresses will be glad to tell you how it is prepared, too. Chinese cooking, incidentally, is highly economical. Your own wartime budget might sit up and take welcome notice if you learned a thing or two from it.

Long before the days of pressure cookers and vitamins, Chinese housewives knew how to conserve every bit of food value. Mrs. Chao raises her eyebrows at the mere thought of throwing away any juice from the cooking of either vegetables or meat. Such nutritious liquid goes into soup or gravy. Usually there is not much juice, however, she hastens to explain, because Chinese cook vegetables with scarcely any water. "We use lard or peanut oil instead and cook them only three to five minutes," she says.

Preparing the food you'll "oh" and "ah" over at the China Center is a labor of joy on the part of Mrs. Chao—a contribution to the financial end of United China Relief on one hand and to the educational program of the Center on the other. These Wednesday luncheons, according to Mrs. John G. Coolidge, are part of the Center's effort to acquaint Americans with Chinese culture and to show Boston's Chinese residents what a keen interest in things Chinese there is among Americans. Chinese girls from Radcliffe, Wheelock, and from Chinatown serve as waitresses, and boys from Harvard and M. I. T. wash the dishes.

By a Staff Photographer

Real Chinese Meal in the Making

Mrs. Bu Wei Yang-Chao starting to prepare dinner in her own kitchen. This heap of vegetables and fruit is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the quantity she must wash and slice for the Wednesday luncheons at the United China Relief Center. We wish we could give you a motion picture to show the speed with which Mrs. Chao can dispose of a mound of ingredients like this.

Starts Early

Mrs. Chao's task begins long before she arrives at the Center on Wednesday morning, as her Cambridge neighbors can tell you. They see her lugging big bundles of vegetables home from the grocery and heaving her wastebasket-size kettle and huge frying pan into the car each week. She shops for all the food—and that is no small task, especially these days. She confessed this morning that she had been to every market in her neighborhood in a vain quest for Chinese cabbage. (So you who dine at the Center tomorrow will have broccoli instead—cooked Chinese style, of course.) Gasoline rationing also precludes her shopping at the wholesale markets, as was her wont before.

Much of the washing and minute slicing of the vegetables Mrs. Chao does at home, with the help of her two younger daughters. In so far as possible, she takes everything to the Center ready to cook. She prepares for 80, but the peak attendance so far has been 70, except last week when 85, mostly students, turned up for the Center's Chinese New Year's celebration.

The menus are changed each week in order to give you meals typical of China's different provinces. Cooking varies as radically as the language from province to province, according to Mrs. Chao. Tomorrow's menu will feature Shanghai food, and will include bamboo-shoot soup, mushroom and meat sauté, broccoli, and orange pudding.

Taught in Peiping

Born in Nanking, Bu Wei Yang-Chao, to give you Mrs. Chao's full name, lived part of her girlhood near Shanghai. Before her marriage to Yuen Ren Chao, now a visiting Professor at Harvard, she took her doctor's degree in medicine and taught anatomy at a girls' college in Peiping. She was also president of a hospital there.

Mrs. Chao first came to the United States on her wedding trip in 1921. Her husband taught at Harvard from 1921-24. After a sojourn in France and some years in their homeland again, they returned to the United States in 1932 and went to live in Washington, where Mr. Chao was Director of the Chinese Education Mission for two years.

When they left China once more in 1938, they said good-by to a war-torn country and sailed to a still unscathed Hawaii. Two years at Yale followed Mr. Chao's year of teaching at the University of Hawaii. Now he is back in Cambridge. In addition to his teaching, he is editing a Chinese-English dictionary, which is part of the activity of the Harvard Yenching Institute.

Unfortunately for America's would-be Chinese cooks, Mr. Chao's work keeps him too busy to edit a cookbook his wife has written. She has been patiently waiting for more than a year for him to set her English straight, and she is at the moment anticipating the approaching summer with renewed hope.

Mrs. Chao is not as fluent as the rest of her family in the use of English. In fact, her partial lack of English and my total lack of Chinese must answer for any hiatuses in this story. We had a gay time trying to come to terms on the subject of the Chinese cuisine. A young Chinese student who happened to be at the house came to our rescue several times in lieu of Mrs. Chao's family, who were not at home.

Four Daughters

The family includes four daughters and a black cat. The latter was occupying the divan in the living room when I arrived. Rulen and Nova, the oldest girls, are members of the junior and sophomore classes at Radcliffe. In better weather they may be seen riding to and from college on their bicycles. Lensey and Bella attend the Peabody School, in the eighth and sixth grades, respectively.

The Chao home is a haven for many a lonely Chinese student. Mrs. Chao's hearty laugh and home cooking always cheer them on their way. The passerby of an evening is apt to hear, from behind the dimmed-out windows, the strains of Chinese and American music being played by a group of students who have gathered there.

Letters from home tell of butter costing 50 and 60 times what it did when the Chaos were last in Nanking, while meat fetches $30 a pound. Their friends in China, Mrs. Chao says, pay $5 a foot for cotton dress material, when they can get it at all, and make their own shoes, also of cotton. What concerns her most, however, is their lack of food. She hopes China Relief, which is participating in the United War Fund, will be able to send quantities of food tablets to China. She herself dispatched a package containing 2,000 last week.

'Stocking' War Bonds Pays

By a Staff Photographer

Crowds Rush to Buy Bonds for Nylons

An uncounted crowd of men and women surged into Filene's second-floor shop this morning to fight for the privilege of buying a United States War Bond for cash and thereby win the favor of purchasing two pairs of Nylon stockings. Fifty clerks handled the business. Six police officers were present to manage the crowd. In addition, the huskiest men on the sales staff had to hold the crowd back by main strength, snaking a few customers out of the mass at a time as the line moved on. The escalator to the second floor was brought to a stop and crowds stood packed on the staircase, being allowed entrance to the floor only a few at a time. At noon Filene's was still too rushed to count the bonds sold.

Awards—Butter, Steak, and Coffee

Awards for their gallant efforts in arranging for the joint appearance in Boston for the first time of the respective commanders of the WAAC, WAVES, and SPARS, went to three individual members of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard at today's luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

The awards were respectively: One pound of butter, one pound of coffee, and a slab of steak.

Food Stamp Violators Fined

Four small-store operators were today fined for violation of Federal regulations regarding food stamps by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the United States District Court. A fifth was given one month's suspended sentence and one year's probation.

George Dushku of Boston and James Karelas of Lowell were fined $100 each, and Leon A. Orenstein of Lowell and Benjamin Kleiman of Swampscott $50 each. Louis Rizzo of Roxbury was given the suspended sentence and probation.

Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Court that the defendants had accepted food stamps for items not on the surplus commodities list; for cash; and in some cases when the defendant was not entitled to redeem stamps.

'Mug' Prisoners

All prisoners confined in the Camp Edwards stockade now are being photographed, as an aid to capture in event of escape. The new policy was announced following the episode in which three escaped soldier-prisoners were at large for 25 hours last week, during which no photographs were available to aid in the search.

Only Two Days' Supply of Oil In Boston Area

Cold weather blew into Boston today on a high wind and threatened to aggravate the serious shortage that already existed in fuel oil for home heating. Yesterday the Boston area had approximately two-days' supply of No. 2 oil, and oil companies were delivering only 75 per cent of their rationed quantity.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, the Army, and the Petroleum Administration for war, concluded this morning a two-day discussion of the emergency, and announced that the 10-day emergency order which expires tonight at midnight, will be extended for another 10 days.

This order established priorities on users of all types of fuel oil other than kerosene (kerosene was covered in a similar extended order starting yesterday) and abandoned for the time being the quota limitations which formerly restricted the amount of oil each supplier could sell.

Relief supplies of petroleum in the Providence area permitted Rhode Island textile mills to reopen yesterday.

Curator of Paintings To Talk on Masters

W. G. Constable, Curator of paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will give a free, illustrated lecture on master paintings, in the Museum lecture hall, on Wednesday afternoon at three. He will trace the development of noted paintings, showing lantern slides of preliminary sketches and the finished works.

Mr. Constable, who has been with the Museum since 1938, is an acknowledged expert on western painting, and came to America from the Courtauld Institute, London. Before that he was Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge University.

N. E. Plants Aid Manpower Program

In reporting early successes of the manning-table program for orderly withdrawal of workers into Selective Service, Col. Ralph M. Smith as State S. S. Director today declared preliminary figures "exceed preliminary expectations."

Urging more employers to participate in the program, he disclosed that approximately 100 replacement schedules have been reviewed and 76 of these, involving nearly 12,000 employees, are now in operation.

Analysis shows that 62 per cent of those considered liable for military service are scheduled for release within the first six months and that 80 per cent otherwise available to the armed forces will be released within 12 months "without seriously crippling the production of these industries," Colonel Smith declared.

"A 60 to 80 per cent withdrawal of the lesser skilled men in the early months may permit the building of a reserve pool of manpower so that when the time comes to take up the cases of the more highly skilled employees, consideration can be given to extensions of time to provide for longer training periods for replacements," he pointed out.

Success so far is due to employers "far sighted enough to make a serious effort to meet the drastic requirements of current manpower conditions by safeguarding the withdrawal of men through prior agreement with the Selective Service System."

Results "prove conclusively that the problem can be satisfactorily solved over the conference table," he said. "Only by this method can common sense agreements be reached which will permit industry and Selective Service in mutual confidence and close co-operation to effect the most efficient distribution and utilization of available manpower."

War Activities in New England

Largest Waac Batch

In the largest detachment of WAAC candidates to entrain from this area, 120 women from Greater Boston were among 288 New England women who today were sent to Fort Devens, en route to the Southern Training Center, Daytona Beach, Fla.

All the recruits are entering as auxiliaries, following their four-week training, many are to be sent to specialist schools. All will be eligible to compete for Officer Candidate School when they have completed their basic training, it was pointed out.

Up From Ranks

Col. Clarence H. Kells, Commandant of the Boston Army Base, who was nominated yesterday by President Roosevelt to the rank of Brigadier General, has served in every rank since enlisting as a private in 1915.

During his service in France and Germany during the first World War, he served as a company commander and later as a divisional staff officer. As one of the first American officers to enter Coblenz, Germany, he was a staff officer in the Third Army in Occupied Germany.

During the inter-bellum years, he served in the Far East, Hawaii, and various posts in the United States. He was a member of the faculty of the Quartermasters' School, and before coming here served in a staff capacity in Washington.

Among the others nominated for promotion were Col. Norman D. Cota, formerly of Fort Devens, and now a divisional chief of staff in North Africa; Col. John K. Rice of Leominister, Mass.; and Col. Bryant E. Moore of Ellsworth, Maine.

Need Shotguns

As training equipment for aerial gunners, the Army needs shotguns, it was disclosed today in an appeal to New England hnters and members of skeet and trap-shooting clubs.

The guns will be used for training in "wing shooting," in which the trainee learns the fundamentals of aerial gunnery—"leading" the target the proper distance so that the enemy plane may be brought down quickly.

The only type the Boston Ordnance District wants is the 12-gauge type, pump guns and double-barrel variety; no guns with "Damascus" or twist barrels can be used, it was pointed out.

Those who want to sell their guns are requested to send a post card to the B. O. D. office at 140 Federal Street, giving a brief description of the gun and the price wanted. Those who donate their guns will be given $1 each.

Because the available supply of 12-gauge guns is reported exhausted, the appeal is made with the hope combat weapons now used in training can be released for combat use in foreign service.

Boston Building Code First Topic In Radio Series

The Boston City Federation of Organizations will go on the air again in a series of educational broadcasts concerning the fundamentals of fire safety and the building code of Boston, according to an announcement by Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Vice-President and Chairman of Radio. As chairman of the Municipal Affairs Committee, Mrs. Kraus is directing the new series, which is called "The House Which Jack Can Build."

Beginning Feb. 13 over WNAC, the broadcasts will include interviews with technical men, experts in their respective fields. The quarter-hour programs will be at 2:15 p. m.

On the first one, C. Clark Macomber, President of the George H. Macomber Company and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Building Code Committee, will discuss the code itself. He has served as Consulting Engineer, Fire Insurance Adjuster, and Building Valuations Appraiser.

The Federation, which has an affiliated membership of 110,000 women in Metropolitan Boston, believes it important to keep before the citizenry of Boston not only the problems vital to war but also those vital to their municipal welfare.

This marks the third anniversary since the inauguration of the Federation's series on "Boston's Future and What It Means to You." The series last year was recommended by WNAC for the 1942 award, and it has the indorsement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Ration stamp No. 17 good for one pair of shoes until June 15.

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

French Authority Slated for Talk

Because the North African situation is focusing public attention on the workings of French government and diplomacy, the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston has chosen Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Cameron as the speaker for its open dinner meeting on Friday. Mrs. Cameron, who is assistant professor of history at Bryn Mawr, will discuss "Franco-American Relations Since the Fall of France." The meeting will be held at the Harvard Faculty Club and dinner will be served at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Cameron attended Bryn Mawr, was graduated from the University of Chicago, and holds a Ph.D degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She has lived and traveled in France, and her thesis, "Prologue to Appeasement — A Study of French Foreign Policy," was published by the American Council on Public Affairs. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore of Cambridge, and is the wife of Dr. Alister Cameron, professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. E. Merrick Dodd, Jr., of Cambridge, president of the club, will preside at the meeting, which the public is invited to attend.

Democracy in Action

THE EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is a summary of accomplishment under war conditions in 1942 — the co-operative accomplishment of more than six million policyholders combined in a non-profit, purely mutual effort for economic stability and protection. Their co-operation made possible the purchase of $102,540,000.00 of our Government's War Bonds in the year 1942 . . . since Pearl Harbor, $117,040,000.00.

Life insurance may be regarded as an institution of democracy as it has grown and developed in democratic countries as nowhere else. It is an achievement that represents democracy in action and has come to be essential, not only to the welfare of its members, but also to the communities and to the governments in and under which they live, in times of war as well as in times of peace.

There are about 67,000,000 life insurance policyholders in the United States, and fully one-tenth of this number are members of our Company.

The progress of the Company under war conditions during the year is most impressive. The real test of progress is the increase of insurance in force, and, aided by reason of the apparent determination of policyholders to hold on to their life insurance policies — possibly with a view to post-war needs — insurance in force, which increased $464,746,466.00 in 1941, increased $540,008,541.00 in 1942, a new record and brought the total amount of insurance to $5,618,573,069.00, the largest amount in the Company's history. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $99,673,282.43 or $330,000.00 per business day.

Guy W. Cox, President

Balance Sheet . . . December 31, 1942

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Notes Owned		$918,340,961.16	Policy Reserve	$1,050,423,134.00
U. S. Government	$236,006,019.82		Reserve for Year's Dividends to Policyholders in 1943	25,087,954.00
Dominion of Canada	14,037,041.11		Reserve for Death, Endowment and Disability Claims in settlement	6,606,475.60
States and other civil divisions	147,508,035.09		Reserve for Prepaid Interest, Premiums and sundry items	15,058,498.62
Public Utilities	436,202,560.19		Special Reserves for Group Mortality, Annuities and Unrealized Profits	6,869,353.88
Railroads	35,856,199.38		Reserve for Accrued Taxes	4,003,000.00
Miscellaneous	48,731,105.57		Reserve for Deposits and other items awaiting order or not yet due	72,048,740.67
Stocks Owned ($17,762,471.40 Guaranteed or Preferred)		19,938,401.44	Total Liabilities	$1,180,097,156.77
All bonds in default and all bonds considered to be not amply secured and all stocks are taken at market values, as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. All other bonds are taken at amortized values as prescribed by law. The market value of bonds is more than $28,500,000.00 greater than their amortized value used for asset figures.			General Surplus Fund	107,951,492.91
Real Estate Mortgages		166,170,093.16	Total to Balance Assets	$1,288,048,649.68
Loans and Liens on Company's Policies		78,211,117.38		
Home Office and other Real Estate ($18,595,251.06 of this amount is under contracts for sale)		50,479,133.88		
Interest and Rents due and accrued		13,950,093.84		
Premiums due and deferred and other Assets		15,312,221.67		
Cash in Banks and Office		25,646,627.15		
Total Admitted Assets		$1,288,048,649.68		

This Company offers all approved forms of life insurance in large or small amounts, including group coverage; also annuities for individuals and pension and retirement plans for corporations and educational institutions.

DIRECTORS

ELWYN G. PRESTON — CHARLES L. AYLING — CHARLES F. ADAMS — FRED E. NASON
GUY W. COX — CARL P. DENNETT — FRANK G. ALLEN — FRED P. HAYWARD
SIDNEY W. WINSLOW, JR. — ALBERT M. CREIGHTON — JOSEPH E. O'CONNELL — PAUL F. CLARK
JAMES V. TONER — WILLIAM M. RAND — EDWARD DANE — DANIEL L. MARSH

John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A COPY OF THE COMPLETE ANNUAL REPORT WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

New Films—Ballet—Art Shows

Melodrama From Britain At Majestic

With ever fresh enthusiasm British war pictures continue to tell the story of the hounds and the fox. We had it in "The Invaders," in which the fox was represented by half a dozen German sailors landed on Canadian soil, and the hounds by the forces of law and order. This set-up made a pretty good chase.

Then we had it in "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," but that time, for the sake of variety, it was half a dozen British airmen landed on the Continent who were being hounded. This again made a good chase.

Now, at the Majestic, in the companion feature to "Saludos Amigos," we have yet another version of the same tale, in the shape of "Squadron Leader X," who turns out to be a German airman, wearing a British uniform and endeavoring by its aid to escape back to Germany. Scotland Yard is hot on his trail; you can almost hear the deep baying of the police as they pick up his tracks; and though he is helped by a hospital nurse and a Swiss cook, he comes to grief in the end, when the Spitfire he has succeeded in stealing is set upon and shot down by a fleet of Messerschmitts. Once more it can be truthfully reported that this story makes a pretty good chase. It will, in fact, always make a pretty good chase.

The captain of the German submarine in "The Invaders" was played by Eric Portman, who drew a hard, clear, ruthless portrait; in "Squadron Leader X" the German airman is also Mr. Portman. The portrait he draws is ruthless, clear, and hard. This British film, by the way, is produced by RKO. Its heroine is played by Ann Dvorak. And the gentlemen responsible for the original story and the adaptation are Emerich Pressburger and Wolfgang Wilhelm, respectively.

'Green Grow the Lilacs' At Colonial, March 15

The Theater Guild's new musical show, "Green Grow the Lilacs," based on the play of the same name, will be presented at the Colonial Theater in Boston for a fortnight beginning Monday, March 15. Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, Celeste Holm, and Joseph Buloff head a cast of fifty. The production went into rehearsal in New York this week.

Book and lyrics are by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d., and music by Richard Rodgers. Rouben Mamoulian is directing, and Agnes de Mille is in charge of the dances. Lemuel Ayres is designing the settings and Miles White the costumes.

John E. Reed

Dorothy Etheridge and David Tihmar

In "Rodeo," new work to be presented by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 17, 19, and 20.

'Rodeo' a Comedy Hit

"Rodeo, or The Courting at Burnt Ranch," the new ballet by the American dancer and choreographer, Agnes de Mille, has been the hit of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo season, in New York and on the road.

There is plenty of time for comedy in this ballet based on that important part of American ranch life, the traditional Saturday afternoon rodeo and Saturday night dance, and American folk dancing is brought quite naturally into play. One interlude is a square set with a caller, done without music, against a backdrop of dancing horses. The settings are by Oliver Smith and the costumes by Kermit Love.

The score is by Aaron Copland, whose musical fabric of cowboy tunes figures so prominently in Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid." But any resemblance between the two ballets, whether in music or choregraphy, is purely coincidental, though it is inevitable that there should be a certain amount of riding motions and cowboy atmosphere in both.

The central character, inimitably done by Miss de Mille in New York, is a cowgirl of rough and ready manner, whose main object is matrimony none the less. Frederic Franklin has a part well suited to him in the skilled and vigorous "Champion Roper"; and Casimir Kokitch is well cast as the "Head Wrangler" and ladies' man. Other parts are attractively done by Milada Mladova as the rancher's daughter, and Dorothy Etheridge as "one of her Eastern friends from Kansas City."

It is not yet indicated who will take Miss de Mille's role in Boston during the company's short engagement at the Opera House, Feb. 17-20, but Lubov Roudenko has played it in New York and elsewhere.

There will be three performances of "Rodeo"—on the opening night, Wednesday, Feb. 17, and the following Friday and Saturday evenings. Incidentally, the closing ballet on the final bill has been changed from "La Boutique Fantasque" to "Gaité Parisienne."

To Form 'I Dood It Club'

Loew's State and Orpheum theaters announce an "I Dood It" club, inspired by the comedian Red Skelton, star of "Whistling in Dixie," which opens Thursday at the two theaters.

Admission will be by "gag" only. The would-be member should present a "gag" to the manager of either theater. He will then be given a card making him a charter member of the Boston branch of "I Dood It" clubs throughout the country. Dues are to be paid regularly in the form of "gags."

Water Color Exhibition At Vose Galleries

The fifty-fourth exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is now being shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street.

Water color is a medium to which New Englanders have given a good deal of time; indeed, many of our painters have adopted it as their one medium. This society's membership does not incline towards radical innovation or deliberate deviation from accepted usage. In general, the painters work with a broad brush, striving for a telling atmospheric effect. In aquarelle there are opportunities for succinct statement, for impetuous brush work, for swift, transparent, allusive indications. Our New England painters tend towards the painterly possibilities lying within the range of water color, rather than the linear transliteration.

The pictures at Vose's are notable for serenity and calm. The painters provide moments of relaxation in an era of stress. They paint sylvan idyls which substantiate the dreams of city dwellers. Some paint flowering branches or vases of full-blown blossoms, investing the still-lifes with fragrance and freshness.

In this current display are contributions from Sears Gallagher, Harold Lindergreen, Polly Nordell, Vladimir Pavlosky, Charles Curtis Allen, Glenn McNutt, William Jewell, Otis Philbrick, Carroll Bill, Frank W. Benson, C. Scott White, Sally Cross Bill, Philip Little, Ralph Gray, Catherine Spencer Goodnow, and William Kaula.

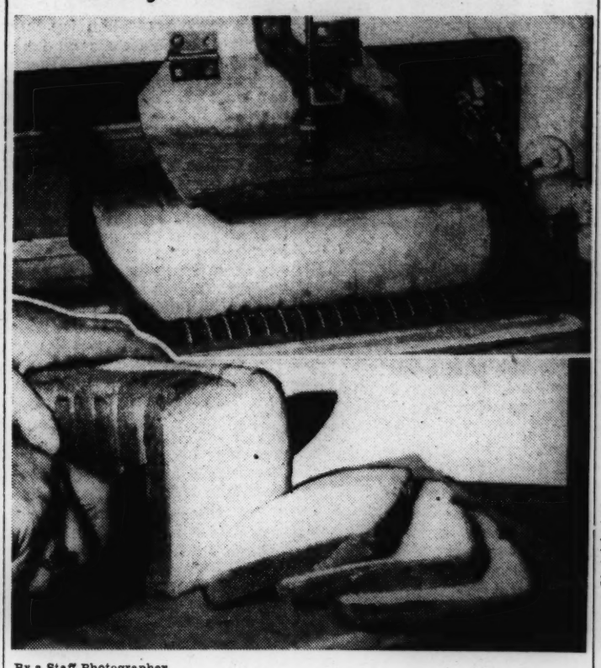
D. A.

Theater Meeting Called

Edward Gould, who will present a series of productions at the Shubert-Copley Theater, beginning on Washington's Birthday, with Sylvia Sidney in Shaw's "Pygmalion," announces an open meeting for theater-minded persons in Boston to be held at the theater Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

"This," Mr. Gould says, "is frankly an appeal for interest, not for help. I want to meet a group of theater-minded people who are interested in the theater as an institution with whom to discuss our plans from time to time."

They Guide Breadknife



By a Staff Photographer

Machine Grooves Bread Loaves for Cutting

This device, invented since the Government's regulation forbade pre-cutting of baker's bread, marks grooves in the side of each freshly baked loaf, to guide the housewife's bread knife. Crumbs which fall from the grooves are caught and packaged for later sale.

Chain Store Dispute Tackled

The wage dispute involving 700 chain stores, biggest deadlock that has ever developed in the grocery field in eastern Massachusetts, was taken up today by a federal mediator in conferences at the State House.

William Steele, a conciliator who had been working on another labor dispute in this area, was dispatched here by the United States Department of Labor. He talked separately with both sides yesterday afternoon and last night, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration made a room available for him at the State House today to bring the parties together.

The number of employees concerned in the three chains totals 4,500, Kenneth J. Kelly of Braintree, President of the New England Food Council of the American Federation of Labor, reported today. Stores concerned, he added, are located as far south as the Cape area, north to the New Hampshire line and west almost to Worcester.

The negotiations now on are the largest of the industry in this section because of a new development in union organization, Mr. Kelley said. Up to several years ago the individual local unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters negotiated their contracts with their employers one by one. Two years ago they set up the New England Food Council to serve as a clearing house.

"Thus we got together to work as a group," Mr. Kelley continued, "and by co-ordination to cover the industry. The agreement we work out in this case will be the standard in future negotiations with other employers. It will be the master agreement.

"The New England Food Council is composed of 17 locals. Seven are involved in the present dispute—No. 609 at New Bedford and for the Cape, 294 at Quincy and for the South Shore, 343 at Framingham and that vicinity, 219 Newburyport, Amesbury, etc., 71 Lynn and the North Shore area to New Hampshire, in metropolitan Boston 592, and 71 in and around Boston."

Higher Tax Rate Foreseen In $10 Assistance Plan

A proposed increase in old age assistance to a flat $10 a week would cost the Commonwealth $30,000,000 a year and bring an increase of $10 in local tax rates, Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, said today.

Speaking before the legislative committee on pensions, Mr. Joyce warned that a provision of the bill eliminating the basis of "need" from the old age assistance law might cause the State to lose $30,000,000 a year from the Federal Government, which now gives the Commonwealth a reimbursement for assistance to the aged, computed on the basis of the individual need.

Governor Blamed

"Massachusetts is actually more liberal than other states in the Union," Mr. Joyce declared. "We have no maximum allowance and there are over 11,000 persons in the State getting more than $40 a month now. As it is today, the taxpayer is near the bottom of the rope."

Favoring more liberal old-age benefits, Representative Daniel F. Sullivan (D) of Lowell, charged that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall blocked liberal legislation in the last session when the Legislature was forced to kill a bill which would have raised $100,000,000 for the aged by a tax on intangibles.

Representative Philip McMorrow (D) of Boston, while favoring more liberalized old-age assistance, said that "when they bring in bills that fail to show where the money is coming from, they are just kidding the old people."

Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, speaking for the Massachusetts Society for Ild Age Pensions, said that by public opinion questions in 30 senatorial districts in 1940 the people voted 900,000 to 200,000 in favor of a $10 a week minimum for old age assistance.

William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, urged the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, to report a bill eliminating a provision in existing law which calls for the Advisory Council of the Unemployment Compensation Division to report to the Legislature on pending bills affecting the unemployment insurance of the state.

Payment of Political Debts

The labor official protested that the employees representatives on the advisory council did not represent labor. He said, "They were appointed by the Governor in payment of political lebts."

The employee representatives on the Advisory Council are Mary A. Riley of Boston and Joseph J. Cabral of Cambridge.

Speaking in behalf of his bill to abolish licensed ticket agencies, Representative Charles Miller of Boston told the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs that that the average person cannot find a ticke to a "hit" show at the box offices but is compelled to go to a ticket agency and pay an extra tariff.

Representative John Henry Carroll, who favored the bill, described the Boston ticket situation as a "ridiculous mess."

Byrnes Will Talk On Inflation Over Columbia Network

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James F. Byrnes, Director of Office of Economic Stabilization, speaks on "Next Step Against Inflation," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Roddy McDowall, young movie star, is guest on the Al Jolson-Monty Woolley program. Jolson sings a new song, "Walking With Uncle Sam," by Irving Caeser, and Carol Bruce will sing "I've Got a Right to Sing the Blues," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

American Boy Scouts will be saluted in a dramatization of their role in the war. Tenney S. Carter, Scout First Class of Lexington, chosen as a typical Scout, will speak briefly. The program continues with songs by Kay Ivers, the Apollo Club male chorus, and music by Rakov's Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

American Melody Hour presents a medley of "dream" songs sung by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Morton Gould is the first of three guest conductors on "Sinfonietta." The program will be devoted to Mr. Gould's own compositions, Overture from "Folk Suite"; "Lincoln Legend"; and Protest and Jubilee Movement from "Spirituals," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

War Gardens Part Of Brookline Defense

War gardens will be operated in Brookline as a civilian defense project, Chairman William J. Hickey, Jr., of the Selectmen, has disclosed in appointing a committee to supervise the program. The members include municipal officials and residents.

The garden will be laid out on the old Orlinski farm, a tract of about 40 acres in the southern part of the town, which Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee has put at the disposal of the town. A similar project was carried on in Brookline during World War I.

Five Years Probation

An unusually long term of probation was imposed today on John J. Prendergast of Newton, a temporary employee of the Postal Service, when Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in Federal Court gave him a suspended sentence of a year and a day and put him on probation for five years. He was charged with removing contents of United States mail. The Court was told that he had lost his opportunity with the Post Office. Judge Wyzanski admonished him to go straight in the future.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:45 p. m.—Time to Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, cond.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—"Fish as Meat Substitute."
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Morton Gould, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLQ6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, Frederick Kuh, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Voice of the Enemy. A talk by W. A. Sinclair, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10 p. m.—Theater, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by Olga Averino, soprano; Melville Smith, piano. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler, Ballroom—Fourth Morning Musicale of the season. Jarmila Novotna, soprano, accompanied by George Reeves. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Esquire—"Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—News, 2, 5, 8. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m.; 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:26. "Army Chaplain." 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his orchestra, Carole Landis, 2:40, 6, 9:20. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigos." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Virginia Christine, Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon." James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 5:05, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30. Stage show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:20.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty." "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet." "Sweeney Steps Out." "Sports I. Q." "Sniffer Soldiers." "Confusions of a Nutzy Spy." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 11 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue." "Sports I. Q." "Nancy and Her Pals." "Porky Pig Color Cartoon." "Dogs at War." "Rochester." "A Ship Is Born." 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law." Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Here We Go Again." Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50. "Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore. Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 7:16, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action." Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thunderbirds." Gene Tierney, "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Here We Go Again." Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Submarine Raider." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Berlin Correspondent." Virginia Gilmore. 1:50, 7:50. Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies." Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson.

Coolidge Corner: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2, 8.

University: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Sherlock Holmes." Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2, 7.

Codman: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 3:25, 8:25. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 7, 9:57.

Park: "The Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Joe E. Brown.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Big Secret," Henry Fonda. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Lady in Distress." Paul Lukas, Sally Gray. 2:25, 8:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

NEWTONVILLE—Watertown Square: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. "United We Stand," Lowell Thomas. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Foves of Edgar Allen Poe," John Shepard, Linda Darnell.

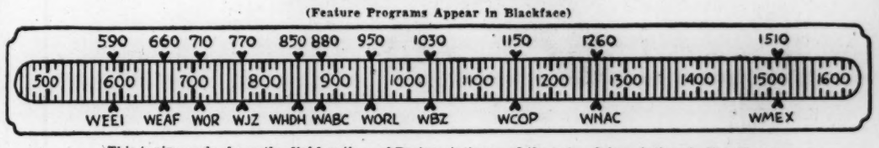
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

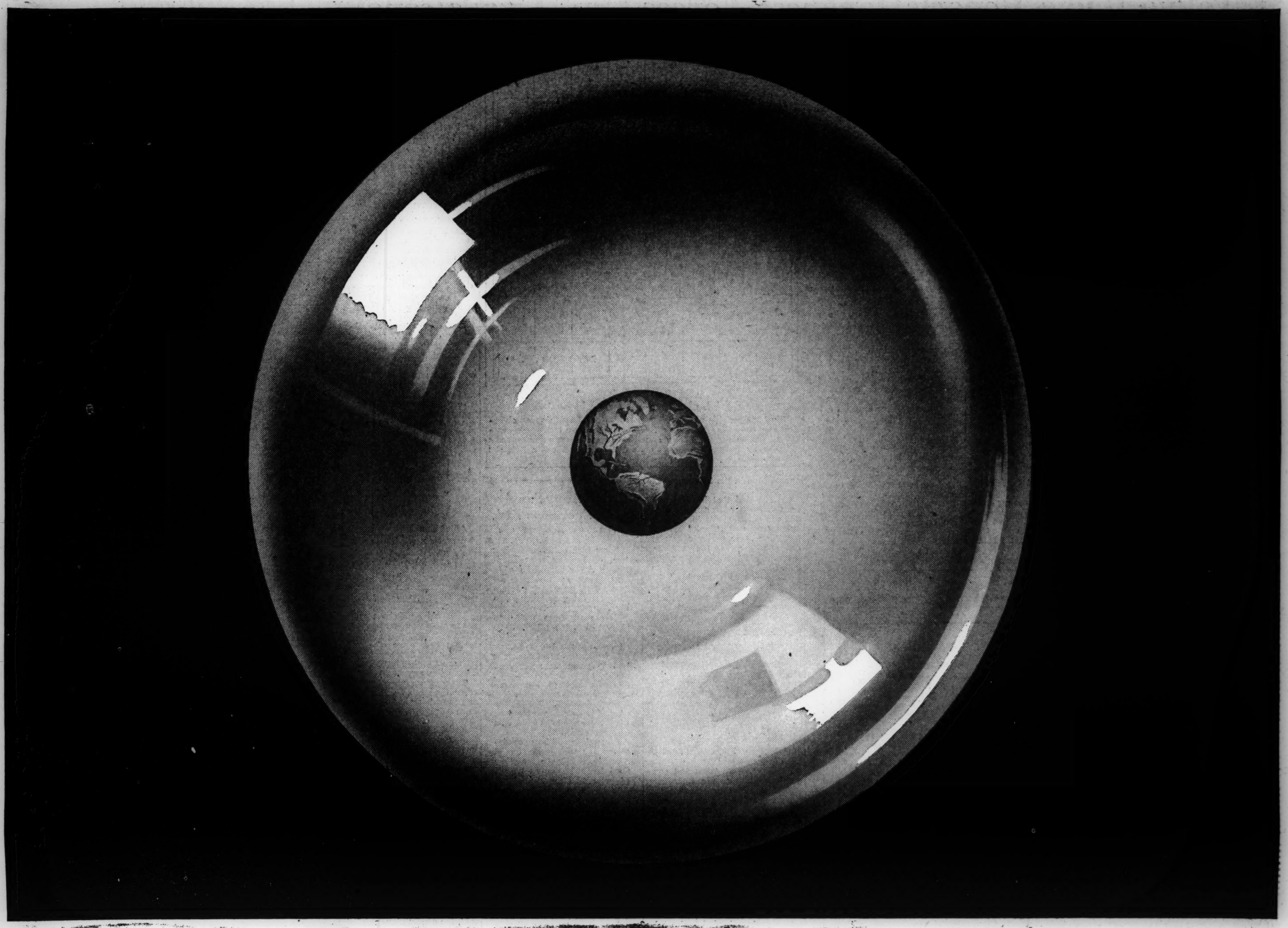


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: Post ..	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news...	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama....	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
4:30 Book talk	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
4:45 Mountain Music ..	Orchestra; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble: F. Foti, cond.	Orrin Tucker's Orch....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	News: United War Fund	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"..... sk..	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Terry & the Pirates"..	News: Sports Reporter...	News Service	Negro History Week ....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	Terry O'Toole, songs...	Dinner Music; Songs....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Song Parade: Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, Songs; Hud-	'Confidentially Yours"..	Marion Claire, Songs ...
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Treasury Star Parade...	son Strings; Apollo Club	Dance orchestra	Negro History Week ....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs....	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	"Fish as Meat Substitute"	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Al Jolson-Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45 Woolley Show; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour .....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Suspense": drama.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 "Suspense": drama..	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety: Bruins-Toronto
10:00 James F. Byrnes:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show..	John B. Hughes, news..	Hockey game .....
10:15 "Inflation"	Gracie Fields; songs...	Bob Hope Variety Show..	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Hockey game; News ....
10:30 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Hon. Donald Gordon:	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	Chi. Better Bus. Bureau	Red Skeltop and Co.....	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Harry Durham's Orch..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	'What Can I Do?': dr...	Dance orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music ..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta": Morton	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music: Dance Orch.	Sportscast: News	"Music You Want".....	Gould, conductor	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta": music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	"Tune Up Time".....	Herb Lewis: Melodeers...	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Musical Program	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Morning Notes...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club.....	Home Forum, talk	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club.....	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr..	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 "New Horizons".....	The Breakfast Club.....	Im. Wolcott: Food news.	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club.....	"Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military Band...	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill ...	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	'Woman of America': sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00 Musical Program ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation..
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Memory Lane: Music....	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Dick Robertson's Orch..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music....	"David Harum": sketch..	riety show; orchestra..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense; Taxes; Music..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch.....	Lester Huff's Trio.....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Ted Rolfe, Song Shop...	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop...	Big Sister: sketch.....	News; Fashion Talk.....	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs".....	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Mel



WE SUBMIT THIS CONCEPTION OF OUR CHANGED WORLD AS THE BASIS FOR OUR

WAR-THINKING

We exist *upon* one globe, and *inside* another globe.

Our planet-earth is the center of a larger air-globe . . . It is like a small spherical kernel within a large spherical shell. Both globes, as one unit, follow the same orbit. We take our air with us—and always have.

The new factor that changes our world is the *use* of air as the only *universal* realm for transportation. In ratio as we *do* use it, we change the proximity and accessibility of all places, and effectively we make the world smaller.

* * *

With this conception as the basis for our war-thinking the world *could* make Peace permanent.

Not that human nature will change that much, that quickly, but because, after centuries of recurring wars, the human race now does possess the physical means of *enforcing* Peace.

Consider the *protective* possibilities of air:

Since air is *everywhere,* it is not possible for any person, clique or nation to hide anywhere upon the earth from air surveillance. If we have mastery of the air, we can reach the spawning grounds of the war plotters and prevent their preparations for war.

* * *

Consider the *productive* possibilities of air:

Today, *all* world markets are much *closer* neighbors than cities of the United States used to be. Air transportation makes possible a quicker post-war rehabilitation and a better world economic system.

* * *

World War I was a localized war. It was won by *surface* strategy. World War II is a *universal* war where there are no safety zones, because every inch of the earth's surface is a potential target for bombs from the air.

The world geography of 1918 is as obsolete as that of the ancient flat-world. That is why the post-war world will present problems as great as does this war-world—and why we will need aviation more *after* this war than during it.

After the Peace Conference we will have a much more *vulnerable* nation, because it is no longer an isolated piece-of-land, but an integral, inseparable and indivisible part of today's air-world. The *waters* of our two oceans could no more prevent air attack than did the *cement* of the Maginot Line.

* * *

The pre-air conception of the world was one of nations protected by vast oceans. All world economic, political and military thinking was predicated upon that surface-conception. Aviation has turned the page on that era!

Of course nations will continue to have boundary lines and will use land and water methods of transportation. But aviation changes all relative values; it nullifies the buffer nations, and makes possible that which has, for all man's prior history, been impossible.

* * *

Since it is primarily the use of *air* that makes this a Global War, it must follow inevitably that a *dominant* use of air can maintain Global Peace.

* * *

The United States has the beginning of the aviation machinery necessary to implement its democratic ideals and prevent a repetition of the war-crime by any nation.

Attain the most powerful position in the air and automatically we will become the greatest Power for Peace.

A. N. KEMP
President, **AMERICAN AIRLINES; Inc.**

Tokyo Radio Reports Japanese Forces Quit Guadalcanal

Continued from Page 1

situated at Buna, which repulsed repeated enemy attacks, strong bases were able to be established on New Guinea and in the Solomon Islands which now permit new strategy.

"Buna Evacuated By End of January"

"After this objective was reached, Buna was evacuated by the end of January.

"For the same reason troops stationed on Guadalcanal, who since last August had repelled strong attacks of forces the enemy landed there, were moved to other places at the beginning of February, having likewise fulfilled their task.

"As far as is known, in these operations since August of last year 25,000 enemy troops were wiped out, more than 240 enemy airplanes were shot down or destroyed, and more than 30 guns and 25 tanks were put out of commission.

"Japanese losses in dead amounted to 16,734 either killed in action or died of wounds and illness. In addition, 139 Japanese airplanes were lost."

The Japanese figures for United Nations losses are much higher than those indicated by United States announcements. General MacArthur said Allied casualties in the Papua campaign were less than half the Japanese, who were believed to have lost at least 15,000 men ashore, not including those drowned in attempted landings. There has been no indication that American casualties on Guadalcanal were more than some hundreds.

First Admission Of Lost Territory

The Japanese announcement constitutes the first admission from Tokyo in this war of the abandonment of important territory.

It indicates that the recent movements of Japanese task forces toward Guadalcanal may have been for the purpose of withdrawing the badly beaten remnants of the once formidable force which, for six months, has fought it out first with the United States Marines then with Army forces for possession of the island and its strategic airfield.

Guadalcanal would become the first major island to be wholly retaken by the Allies from the Japanese, who, until the Marines landed there last Aug. 7, had continued almost without check their conquests in the Southwest Pacific area.

The effects of the Tokyo announcement on the Japanese people is likely to be profound, although an effort was made to sugar-coat the bad news. Even the docile Japanese people may be expected to recognize that the long, interrupted chain of victory announcements has been broken.

A Federal Communications Commission translation of a radiocast in Japanese to Japan and the empire indicated that the Japanese militarists were hesitating to tell the whole story to their people. It said one section of the communique was so divously worded as to be unintelligible.

Senegalese Troops For Algerian Front

Recorded by CBS

Senegalese troops from French West Africa "have already passed through Algiers on their way to the front, following the offer of Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, to put 100,000 of them at Gen. Henri Giraud's immediate disposal," the London Radio reported last night, quoting a correspondent's message from United Nations headquarters.

"A fully mechanized battalion with armored cars has also reached Algiers from French West Africa," continued the radiocast, which was recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station in New York. "These troops were stationed in the Mareth Line until the Armistice between France and Germany."

Knox:

'There May Be a Few Little Groups Left'

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said there was no doubt in his mind that the Japanese are evacuating Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons and he said this opinion was borne out by "some information" which the Navy has from the Southwest Pacific.

"All enemy resistance on the island has apparently ceased," the Secretary told a press conference, "except that there may be a few little groups left."

This apparent end of a six months' campaign to gain control of the strategic island with its vastly important airfield, Mr. Knox said, has denied to the enemy a base from which to raid American lines of communication to Australia and has placed United States forces "within striking distance of some of the most important bases of the Japanese."

"The story of the Southwest Pacific would have been a vastly different story for the last three or four months had we not established our position in the Solomons," Mr. Knox said.

He reported that he was without any further information of sea and air engagements in the Solomons area and said he assumed that "the same preliminary plays are still going on down there," just as they have been since around Jan. 29.

"I suspect it's possible," Mr. Knox said, "that this naval and air activity might be a demonstration to cover their withdrawal."

By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Supply Lines

Strategic position of Guadalcanal is illustrated by this map showing how from the island the Allied airmen are in a position to safeguard the supply lines from America to the Southern Pacific from attacks by Japanese based on New Britain and other Solomon islands.

Russia:

Reds Press Ahead After Taking Kursk

The Russian Army continued its attacks upon the German lines in three sectors today after storming into Kursk, an enemy anchor point in the Moscow-to-Crimea rail line, and destroying the German Kursk army, commanded by General Schneider

Front line dispatches and communiqués told of the Red Army sweeping in on the German citadel from several directions to overwhelm a garrison that had held Kursk since Nov. 11, 1941.

Although not admitting the fall of Kursk itself, the German High Command reported that the Russians had renewed their attacks on a broad front in that sector and that "in fierce defensive battle our units were standing their ground against a numerically far superior enemy in unfavorable weather conditions."

The communiqué, broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that German forces were counter-attacking and that the fighting still continued. It said the Soviets also were attacking on the lower Don and in the entire Donets area.

Kharkov, another important German bastion on the same rail line 125 miles south of Kursk, was menaced by similar encirclement tactics. Kharkov has been in German hands since October, 1941.

About Rostov the Germans were counter-attacking in an attempt to hold that city, said the first news dispatches from that Don River port since the Russians drove to within three miles of it.

East of Rostov the Soviet troops took a large unidentified place.

Nazi Kursk Army No Longer Exists

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said that the "Kursk army, as it called itself, does not exist any more."

Its dispatches said that General Schneider told his garrison as the Russians approached: "Keep on; relief will come."

But, said Pravda, the memory of Stalingrad was too frightening a factor as the Soviet troops swept nearer.

The Germans had hoped that their lines before Kursk would hold near Shchigri and Tim. When they were smashed last week, anxiety mounted within the garrison.

The Red Army troops then took the station of Zorino, cut the railway at Kursk-Lgov and stormed into the village of Le Biazhie. The Kursk army's advanced posts were knocked back, the Russians said, and at dawn Feb. 8 the Russians reached the suburbs.

The first heavy thrust at Kursk was delivered from the northeast.

The city was reported to have been virtually demolished, with a prized museum and picture gallery destroyed and numerous fine buildings burned.

"Kursk has been converted into an enormous cemetery," the story said.

Pravda reported that 25,000 inhabitants had been removed by the Germans since its occupation.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said that the Russian flag was raised over Kursk at 3 p. m. Feb. 8.

Izvestia's story said that the Germans used every reserve they had in trying to hold Kursk, even forming a regiment of soldiers hurried from hospitals on the eve of battle.

City Outflanked By Chernyakovsky

Kursk, the center of a valuable farm and iron ore region, was outflanked with the capture of Fatezh, 35 miles to the northwest. Other columns moving down from the north and from the east and southeast under the command of Major General Chernyakovsky and his aides effected its capitulation, the Russians said in a special communiqué.

Soviet columns aiming at Kharkov were reported 65 miles to the northeast and 43 miles to the southeast.

Meantime, the armies of Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin operating in the Kramatorskaya area were reported to be extending their gains in a push aimed southward at Mariupol, on the north shore of the Sea of Azov and 100 miles west of Rostov. Success of this drive would sever the Germans left in the Rostov area from their rear line bases of supply except by plane—and this fact pointed up the similarity of the Rostov campaign to the Stalingrad strategy in which the Russians trapped more than 300,000 Germans and Axis satellite troops and then smashed them as a military force.

The Russians announced the seizure of at least 12 towns and railway stations in the Western Caucasus below Rostov and north of Krasnodar, the Kuban Capital. The capture of Plastunovskaya, only 20 miles from Krasnodar, also was announced.

Other columns that had pushed up through Bataisk, 10 miles south of Rostov, had their heavy artillery in place along the south bank of the Don River to bombard the city, while gains east of Rostov were reported cleaning up German nests in a move to bring that spearhead to bear heavier on the objective.

Eighth Army Supply An Enormous Task

By the British Information Services

London, Feb. 9

Some idea of the enormous task of keeping the British Eighth Army supplied during its pursuit of the Rommel forces in North Africa is afforded by the following figures.

The road from Cairo to Tripoli is 1,400 miles. Over 5,000 tons of water were needed by the Eighth Army every day; most of the supply had to come from the Nile along a pipe line to Tobruk, and the rest of the ever-lengthening way by road.

More than 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered at the front, and about 8,000 tons of ammunition.

During the artillery preparations for the attack on El Alamein, the field guns alone fired 1,000,000 pounds weight of shells in an hour.

Water, food, gasoline, ammunition—all these have followed, and kept pace with an army which has traveled 1,300 miles in 91 days.

Mediterranean:

City of Messina Bombed by Allies

United Nations bombers of the Middle East Command carried out a heavy bombing attack on the important and strategic Sicilian city of Messina on Feb. 8, a British communiqué said.

The attack on Messina followed by a day the heavy raid by American bombers on the Italian city of Naples and indicated a stepping up of the Allied plan to pound the strategic Axis supply centers in the Mediterranean on a regular schedule.

Messina is the Sicilian terminus of the train ferry across the Strait of Messina from the Italian mainland and the port of entry for many supplies shipped to the island from Italy.

Tunisia:

Two Axis Ships, Airdrome Hit

United Nations bombers hit two Axis ships in a new attack on the Tunisian port of Sousse and set parked aircraft afire in a raid on an airdrome at Gabès, a communiqué announced.

The communiqué said that a British submarine operating off the Italian West Coast sank four ships in a single day by torpedoes and gunfire.

Medium bombers carried out the attack on Gabès, "causing fires among buildings and aircraft on the ground."

The communiqué said: "This raid met strong opposition from enemy fighters, 18 of which were shot down."

In the attack on Sousse, where heavy bombers scored direct hits on two ships, bombs burst on quays and a seaplane base.

In all, five Allied planes were lost.

Aroe Islands:

Japanese Town Wrecked by Bombs

Allied bombers have wrecked the Japanese-occupied town of Dobo in the Aroe Islands, the High Command reported. These islands line in the Arafura Sea between Northern Australia and the western end of New Guinea, 500 miles north of Darwin.

The raid on Dobo was carried out in co-ordinated attacks by medium bombers.

"The first wave of our planes caused heavy explosions and started fires visible for 40 miles," the communiqué said.

These fires were still raging when the second eschelon arrived and the second flight showered the town with demolition bombs and incendiaries.

Aerial photographs showed that three quarters of the town was left in ruins from the fires and bomb blasts.

The town jetty had been destroyed by one of our heavy bombers the day before, the communiqué said.

Bombers also were active over New Guinea and New Britain. A unit of heavy machines attacked the runway of the Gasmata airdrome while a flight of medium ships made a night raid on the town of Finschhafen.

Kahili Airdrome At Buin Bombed

In a prolonged harassing night raid, the communiqué related, medium bombers also effectively bombed the Kahili airdrome at Buin, a town at the southern tip of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons.

"Explosions from an ammunition dump near the beach violently rocked one of our aircraft flying at 9,000 feet," the communiqué said. "Fires started were visible for 60 miles. Several large aircraft were set on fire in Olast Bay and searchlights and buildings were destroyed."

A 2,000-ton ship, lying just off shore, also was hit and was destroyed by fire.

Ground patrols, meanwhile, wiped out an enemy pocket in the Waumubo area, while attack planes heavily bombed and strafed targets and tracks in the area from low altitude.

A small United Nations ship was torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Australia, the communiqué reported. Survivors were rescued.

Continent:

Raid Reported At Copenhagen

There was no official explanation in London of reports that the RAF had paid a visit to the big Danish shipyards at Copenhagen, which had been atacked for the first time during this war last Jan. 27.

Copenhagen had a day-time air raid alarm Feb. 8 with the all-clear given an hour later, but last night German radios went off the air again—usually a sign that the RAF is over the continent—and explosions were heard by those on the Swedish shore of the Skagerrak.

Meanwhile, following the RAF's 65th raid of the war on Lorient, the German submarine nest on the French Bay of Biscay coast, the Germans announced that so severe has been its punishment that it and eight surrounding districts will be evacuated by Feb. 10 except for a few who possess special residential permits or those whose presence is required for economic reasons.

China:

Japanese Bomb Kwangsi Capital

Sixty Japanese planes attacked the Kwangsi Province Capital of Kweilin in three waves, loosing both explosive and incendiary bombs and machine-gunning the outskirts, the Chinese Central News Agency announced.

Despite the scope of the raids, it said that no casualties had been reported. This probably is explained by Kweilin's dugout system, consisting of natural caves in the Sugar Loaf hills.

Battle of Guadalcanal As Fought Day by Day

By the Associated Press

1942

Jan. 24—Japanese troops take over Solomon Islands.

Aug. 7—United States forces launch offensive operations in Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of Solomons. United States Marines establish beachheads.

Aug. 8—Guadalcanal airfield occupied, later named Henderson Airfield. Enemy resistance overcome at Tulagi as Marines spread to other islands.

Aug. 8-9—All-night sea battle. Japanese fleet retreats after failing to intercept landing operations. One Australian and three Americans cruisers sunk off Savo Island.

Aug. 21—Reinforcing detachment of 700 Japanese wiped out.

Aug. 25—United States naval and air forces repel strong enemy reconnaissance fleet.

Sept. 12-14—United States forces repulse Japanese attacks by land, sea, and air.

Sept. 15—United States aircraft carrier Wasp torpedoed while covering movement of reinforcements and supplies into Guadalcanal.

Oct. 11-12—Navy task force intercepts enemy vessels sinking one heavy cruiser and four destroyers.

Oct. 13—United States Army reinforcements join Guadalcanal defenders.

Oct. 24—Navy announces that Admiral William F. Halsey has replaced Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley in Solomon Islands command.

Oct. 26—Japanese pierce American lines but are thrown back. Naval-air battle results in heavy damage to Japanese ships, including two carriers and one battleship. American destroyer Porter sunk and aircraft carrier Hornet subsequently lost.

Nov. 12-15—Japanese invasion fleet smashed in great sea battle. Twenty-eight Nipponese ships sunk, 10 damaged.

Nov. 30—Japanese lose nine ships and thousands of soldiers in futile attempt to reinforce Gudalcanal.

Dec. 12—Navy reveals establishment of new Japanese air base at Munda, 150 miles from Guadalcanal.

1943

Jan. 6—United States forces seize strategic heights around Henderson Field to open land offensive on Guadalcanal.

Jan. 21—After five months of savage fighting, Marines on Guadalcanal are replaced by Army troops under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

Jan. 25—American troops continue land offensive with capture of Kokumbona, Japanese headquarters.

Feb. 2—Navy announces that Japanese activity indicated a major effort to retake the Solomon Islands is in progress.

Feb. 6—American troops capture Titi, outflanking Japanese at Cape Esperance, center of enemy operations.

Feb. 9—Japanese announce evacuation of their forces from Guadalcanal.

I. L. O. Manpower Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—The seventh in a series of meetings under the auspices of the International Labor Organization to provide an opportunity of exchanging views and information on problems connected with allocations of manpower to meet war needs will be held in New York Feb. 13 and 14.

United States and Canadian Government officials and representatives of the workers and employers of the two countries will be present, the invitation having been issued by the I. L. O., according to an announcement made by Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director.

Labor supply problems and policies development will be a high light of the agenda while "labor-management co-operation in organizing labor supply for war production" will also be considered.

Among the American and Canadian guests will be officials of the United States Department of Labor, the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, National Selective Service, the United States Employment Service and the National Resources Planning Board.

Officials of the Canadian Department of Labor, Department of External Affairs, Department of National War Services and Department of Munitions and Supply will attend, as well as worker and employer members of the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the United States Manpower Commission and the Canadian National Selective Service Advisory Board.

The governing body of the I. L. O. will be represented by its Canadian and American members with Carter Goodrich of New York, chairman of the governing body, presiding. Mr. Phelan will be present with other officials who, under the direction of Pierre Waelbroeck, chief of the labor conditions section, will supply the secretariat for the meeting.

Dutch Traitor General Slain

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The lone traitor among Dutch generals, Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, was fatally shot outside his home Feb. 5, the agency Aneta reported.

The Lieutenant General was Chief of Staff for five years before his retirement in 1934 and was the only Dutch general to align himself with the Germans when they invaded the Netherlands in May, 1940. Aneta said he had become unpopular among his countrymen several years earlier because of pro-Nazi leanings.

Hitler's Quislingist "leader of the Dutch people," Anton A. Mussert, named General Seyffardt to his cabinet only last week and instructed him to mobilize an army for service against Russia. The General previously had formed a volunteer legion called the Vrijkorps of a few thousand men, and Aneta said most of these had been killed in Russia.

The German-controlled Netherlands Radio announced General Seyffardt's passing but gave no details. There was no immediate announcement of reprisals, though Dutch circles here expected them.

General Seyffardt presumably was killed at the Hague, which was his home by latest accounts. He had been President of the military division of the German "Peace Courts" in Holland.

General Seyffardt was born in Breda on Nov. 1, 1872, and was graduated from the Royal Military Academy there. He advanced to major general in 1928 and to lieutenant general in 1930. He was married in the fall of 1941 in a German church in the Hague because Dutch clergymen refused to perform the ceremony.

Roosevelt Nominates 3 for Rear Admirals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt yesterday nominated three captains in the Navy to be Rear Admirals. They are:

Richard L. Conolly of Waukegan, Ill., now on the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet.

Frank J. Lowry of Cresco, Iowa, a veteran of the Battle of the Coral Sea, where he won a Navy Cross for his work as Commander of a cruiser. Captain Lowry is presently assigned as Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Ralph W. Christie of Annapolis, Md., whose present duty is Inspector of Ordnance at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

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Economic Equality With Men Among British Women's Aims

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—More women represented in Parliament, economic equality with men, and the right of women to work after marriage, are among the postwar goals set by British women meeting here recently to commemorate a quarter of a century of women suffrage in Britain.

Women who took part in the suffrage movement 25 years ago joined with younger women who are carrying on the work, in establishing the principle that full equal partnership with men in planning the new world order undergird their postwar program.

A lively gathering of hardy campaigners who met at the Silver Jubilee luncheon here included some who were imprisoned several times for "the cause" which resulted in universal suffrage becoming law on Feb. 6, 1918. They turned up in hundreds wearing prison badges and in a hall festooned with banners from those early campaigns.

Among those present were Sylvia Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Nina Boyle, the first woman to stand for Parliament, Lady Astor, the first woman representative in Commons, Miss Eleanor Rathbond, M. P., and Mrs. Mavis Tate, M. P.

Ambitions Cited

The program of postwar feminine requirements as outlined by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence included the following goals: Establishment of economic equality for women; a greater number of women in Parliament; the right of all British citizens, women as well as men, to retain their British nationality; fuller recognition of the right of women to work after marriage; more nursery school and children's allowances; health and education to be made the common heritage of all; claims of material wealth and private profit to give way to the sacred claims of human life.

Mr. Pathick Lawrence, one of the first men to support the suffrage campaign, said that the women's approach to domestic and world problems has in the past been ignored and belittled. The remedy lies largely in women's hands, he said. It is up to them, he continued, to think out the character they wish to impress on the new world, formulate ideas in concrete terms and press them with all their power, imagination and argument on those in whose hands the destiny of the nation is placed.

"Only by so doing," Mr. Lawrence said, "will women of this generation fulfill the great part envisaged for them by those who won the victory we celebrate today."

Lady Astor, the first woman to enter the House of Commons, said: "It took one world war to give women the vote. It has taken a second war to give them full citizenship. Statesmen must realize they cannot build a perfect world unless its foundations are moral and spiritual."

Lady Astor quoted Saint Paul: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." The greatest strongholds against the women's advance, she said, "are ignorance and prejudice."

Declaring that "we must never spend any day, however happy, wholly in admiring the past, but must look forward and futureward," Mrs. F. E. Key, former President of the National Union of Women Teachers, told the assembly "political enfranchisement should have brought economic emancipation before this.

Adult Status for All

When women see clearly, Mrs. Key said that "equal pay is not just an addition to their wage-pocket but a necessary condition for a fair all-around wage system, that their entry into all trades and professions benefits the community and add to its wealth, then they will press for reforms in such a way as they never will if the appeal is only to their self-interest."

"When they do this in earnest," Mrs. Key said, "no democratic government can refuse them. In fact, no community can be said to be truly democratic which does not support such a demand. The war for democracy will never be won until all citizens have adult status and a fair reward for their labor."

Miss Boyle told of difficulties she faced when she attempted to stand for Parliament a week after women were accorded the vote in 1918

Elvira Laughton Mathews, a college girl, represented the generation now growing up. "The vote is a symbol of freedom enjoyed by the modern girl, compared with the girl of 50 years ago." Miss Mathews said. "As a representative of the younger generation I wish to thank you for securing it for us."

British Diplomats Plan Cairo Parley

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 9

Probably implementing Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Turkish leaders last week, British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen was reported en route to Cairo to confer with Richard Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East.

The Ambassador is expected to proceed to Moscow afterward.

War Council Talk Pledged By Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he would soon make a statement on the war situation, including a reference to the creation of a United Nations War Council. He spoke in answer to a question.

The Prime Minister, who returned Sunday from his trip to North Africa and the Middle East, stopped the show in Commons.

He entered unobtrusively during the question period and started toward his seat on the Treasury bench. One of the Ministers was replying to an interpellation when Mr. Churchill appeared.

An explosion of cheering and applause burst on all sides and continued until the Prime Minister was seated. He was smiling broadly.

Mr. Churchill gave King George a first-hand account of his trip when they had lunch at Buckingham Palace today.

Utmost Aid to Russia

Asked in Commons by Laborite Emanuel Shinwell to make a statement on supplies to Russia, Mr. Churchill declared:

"I am glad to take this opportunity of declaring that we have and are now doing and will continue to do our utmost."

He described Lord Beaverbrook's demand last week for more aid to Russia as "what one might call a process of emphatic stimulation."

Responding to further questions, Mr. Churchill said he would also discuss the import and shipping situation in his forthcoming statement.

He acknowledged that Britain was "dipping into" her food reserves, but said he was "not unduly anxious about the situation" from a long-term viewpoint.

"I think we are going to be able to get through pretty well on the lines we are now running in the way of food," Mr. Churchill said.

Social Security Debate

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that three days would be devoted soon to debate on the social security plan of Sir William Beveridge which has aroused the greatest public interest of any postwar social reform measure proposed in Britain.

The Prime Minister, meanwhile, swung into day and night conferences with his military and political advisers in a drive to put into action decisions reached at the North African talks with President Roosevelt.

Whitehall was electrified by the immediate parleys with military, naval, and air chiefs and Cabinet officers who were said to be translating into orders the decisions reached by the two Allied government heads at Casablanca.

Catroux's Standing and Career Fit Him for Giraud Committee

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The arrival in North Africa of Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French leader, for conferences with Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, has raised general speculation as to whether this close friend of Gen. Charles de Gaulle will enter General Giraud's new "War Committee."

It has been hinted that General Catroux was likely to replace one of the three former Vichy proconsuls who, with General Giraud, have constituted both the old Imperial Council and the new War Council.

The Fighting French Headquarters in London, however, so far has stated that, as General Giraud had set up his War Committee without consulting General de Gaulle, General Catroux would not accept a post in the North African administration.

According to reliable information, General Catroux will proceed to Syria where, in 1941, he acted as representative of General de Gaulle. After this trip he is expected to return to North Africa to act as liaison officer between the two French groups.

Highly Regarded

Frenchmen of all political complexions agree that no one is better fitted for this difficult job than General Catroux. This fine French soldier has served almost entirely in the French empire. He has been aide de camp of several governors-general in North Africa and—what is particularly important in view of the present situation in North Africa—he has been for many years head of the military intelligence in these territories.

He also commanded one of the famous regiments of the Foreign Legion, in which he started his military career.

Although less revolutionary in military views than General de Gaulle, General Catroux was among the minority of French generals who believed that all was not for the best in the French Army and strongly urged a thorough shake-up in the military organization.

A critic of the conservative methods of the French General Staff, headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain, Gen. Maxime Weygand and later by Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, however, was almost sure to have his advancement deferred. This happened with General de Gaulle. General Catroux was eliminated from active service. General Catroux when placed into the reserve cadre had already obtained the rank of General of Army, the highest grade in the French military hierarchy.

Recalled by Mandel

It was Georges Mandel, France's Colonial Minister, today a prisoner of the Nazis, who recalled General Catroux from retirement and who gave him one of the most important and most difficult posts in the French Empire—the Governor-Generalship of French Indo-China.

General Catroux vainly attempted to resist Japanese penetration into the colony, but his military forces were weak and the motherland did not send modern arms which he constantly requested.

A military mission which, in 1939, he sent to the United States in order to buy war matériel returned empty-handed. In June, 1940, a first Japanese military commission arrived in Hanoi.

When French military resistance collapsed before the onslaught of German panzer divisions, General Catroux, apart from the Chad administrator, Felix Eboué, was the only major colonial governor who refused to accept capitulation. He declared that he would join General de Gaulle and was promptly ousted by the new Vichy regime.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Commander of the French Fleet in the Far East, arrived in Indo-China to take over. General Catroux was obliged to give in, as the overwhelming majority of French colonial officials, and colonists refused to follow his lead.

He was still able to escape and so was not among the Free French in Indo China whom Admiral Decoux sent to the concentration camp at Tainine. Today, however, many of the French in Indo-China, where French influence is steadily being eliminated by the Japanese conquerors, have reason to regret their want of resistance.

Asset to Free French

General Catroux's adherence to the French movement of resistance was one of the major assets the Free French possessed at the beginning, and it contributed to strengthen the ranks of their followers. That a man of General Catroux's military standing and prestige defied Marshal Pétain encouraged many French officers to break with Vichy and to join General de Gaulle's troops. Although a full general of the French Army and, therefore, outranking General de Gaulle who was only a brigadier general, General Catroux, however, accepted General de Gaulle's leadership.

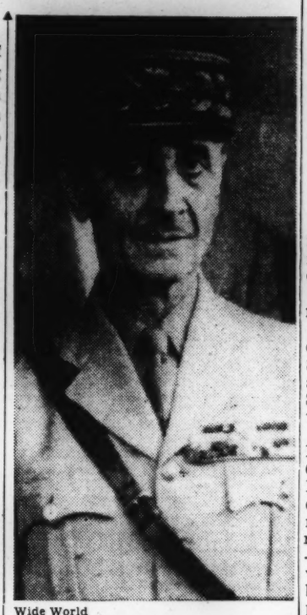
General Catroux has never vacillated in his belief in the justice of the democratic cause and he has backed General de Gaulle's conviction that return to republican legality was a basic condition of French resurrection. It was from the political as well as from the military point of view that he strongly denounced the United Nations deal with Admiral Jean Darlan.

Today, Allied military commanders in North Africa and General Giraud himself realize that cleaning up of pro-Fascist organizations is an indispensable preliminary step before an all-out attack against the Axis in Tunisia can begin.

Syrian Campaign

General Catroux took a leading part in the Anglo-Fighting French campaign in Syria which eventually succeeded in ousting Gen. Henri Dentz's Vichy forces and their Axis friends from this territory. As Fighting French delegate in the Near East, it was Gentral Catroux who negotiated with the Syrian and Lebanese groups and prepared the declaration of Syrian and Lebanese independence. His administration in Syria has succeeded in improving economic conditions and in stabilizing the political situation.

General Catroux, although not among the younger officers, has proved to be much less entrenched in prewar thinking than the majority of high military and civil officials in France and in the Empire. Being himself one of the top officials in the French hierarchy, the French pro-consuls are more disposed to collaborate with General Catroux than with General de-Gaulle.



Wide World

Gen. Georges Catroux

Who has been visiting Gen. Henri Giraud in North Africa as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's representative.

Duce Tries to Hold Conservative Bloc

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (AP)—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Rome yesterday said that Francesco Jiunta had been named Governor of Dalmatia to replace Giuseppe Bastianini, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet. Signor Jiunta was Secretary of the Fascist Party in 1923.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Mussolini's "housecleaning" must be interpreted as the first act of the impending Fascist tragedy of 1943.

According to reports, the dismissal of Marshal Ugo Cavallero, chief of staff, on Feb. 1, had been demanded by the Italian General Staff. If this is so, the Cabinet shake-up would seem to constitute Signor Mussolini's political counteroffensive.

Three of the ousted ministers, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Minister of Justice Count Dino Grandi, and Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, are said to represent the political nucleus of a royalist-financial-clerical coalition—probably aiming at the preservation of the Italian status quo by sacrificing the Premier and the pro-Nazi Fascist radicals to the Allied nemesis.

For many months it has been known that Count Ciano, formerly a mainstay of the Axis alliance, was trying to adopt a more reserved attitude toward the northern neighbor. Unquestionably Count Ciano was well aware that he had become the chief target of popular anti-German resentment. Count Grandi was looked upon as one of the leading anti-collaborationists within the Fascist Party.

Rift Among Leaders

The explanation, rumored in neutral capitals, that the shake-up was caused by disagreement over some economic measures may be discounted as especially crude propaganda.

It must be assumed that the main purpose of Friday's "housecleaning" was the elimination of Ciano, Grandi and Bottai and that the ousting of Minister of Corporations Renato Ricci, Minister of Economics Raffaello Riccardi, and others was staged to create the impression that the action was one of the usual "changings of the guard."

However, such an impression may be misleading. The crushing defeats suffered in Africa and Russia, together with the impact of the Casablanca conference, seem to have caused such a rift among the leaders of Fascist Italy that it threatened to undermine the entire structure of the Italian State.

The seriousness of the situation has forced Premier Mussolini to launch an immediate offensive on the home front. He is understood to have been making his preparations for such an "offensive" ever since the start of the present North African campaign last October.

Still it must be admitted that the new Cabinet includes a prominent representative of those circles against whom the Premier's latest coup would seem to be directed. Senator Vittorio Cini has been made Minister of Communications. Yet it is obvious that in his Ministry Signor Cini is under especially heavy German pressure, due to the practically complete German control of the Italian communications system.

Own Position Safeguarded

With the latest advices indicating that Guido Donegani, President of the powerful Montecatini Chemical concern, and Giacinto Motta, who directs the Credito Italiano and the Italian Edison, have just been made Senators, the situation seems particularly obscure.

However, the political strategy behind Premier Mussolini's move seems clear. While ousting Ciano, Grandi and Bottai, the potential political leaders of the "conservative" coalition, he is anxious to emphasize his good relations with the elements that would actually dominate the planned post-Fascist coalition.

Just as he has been trying to implicate the royal family and especially Crown Prince Humbert—whom Signor Mussolini specifically recognized as heir to the throne a month ago, and then named commander of all the remaining Italian divisions in Russia—he is now trying to safeguard his own position by appointing the rulers of Italian heavy industry and high finance to positions within the Fascist hierarchy, although he has seen to it that his move remains more or less within the symbolical sphere.

Militia and Police Linked

Signor Mussolini has made it clear that he will not permit the conservatives to break away from his regime. He has the support of the Germans and the oppositionists do not dare to reject his "invitation." The Cabinet shake-up therefore seems to be a desperate effort to intimidate and bribe the "conservative opposition" in order to save his own skin.

This explains the purpose behind the recent shake-up of the Fascist Party high command, the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Enzo Galbiati, Commander in Chief of the Fascist Militia, as State Security Commissioner, linking the Fascist Militia and the Italian police after the pattern of the German Gestapo and S. S. By rendering his internal position as strong as possible, the Premier hopes to increase his political bargaining power and to frighten the economically powerful and internationally influential Italian "appeasers" into accepting him as their fellow-traveler and leader.

In some respect the Nazi clique within the Fascist Party may be said to have won a victory over its opponents. Yet as an answer to the Casablanca demand of "unconditional surrender" and to its repercussions within the Italian ruling clique it has a hollow ring which will not deceive anyone.

Ciano's Vatican Post Hints Peace Move

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 9

Premier Mussolini's appointment of his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, as Ambassador to the Vatican was interpreted by some neutral newspapers and observers today as motivated by a desire to establish channels for peace efforts.

It was pointed out that in Vatican City that Count Ciano might have a chance to establish contacts with Envoys of the United Nations. In the light of the "unconditional surrender" declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca there was some doubt as to whether these envoys would permit any approaches by the Italian.

Gideons in Canada Give 21,000 Bibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A report on activities of the Gideons during the past year showed that with 319 Gideons in "camps" across Canada, more than 21,000 Bibles had been distributed in schools, hospitals, hotels, penal institutions, training centers for the armed forces, and ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Merchant Marine.

It was decided to make a service edition of the New Testament and Psalms available to men and women in uniform.

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Part of Civil Rule Restored In Government of Hawaii

HONOLULU, Feb. 8 (AP) — Restoration of 18 functions of government from military to civil rule in Hawaii was proclaimed today, effective in 30 days, by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor, and Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback.

Under this modification of military rule, which has been in effect since the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941, Governor Stainback proclaimed that "the state of martial law remains in effect and the privilege of writ of habeas corpus remains suspended."

Functions restored to civilian authorities: (1) control of prices; (2) rationing of commodities among civilians; (3) control of hospitals, medical personnel, and medical supplies; (4) food production and distribution; (5) control of rents; (6) control of transportation and traffic by land except that General Emmons may prescribe rules of traffic for blackout hours; (7) public health, sanitation, and prevention of disease among civilians; (8) licensing and regulation of hours of business; (9) judicial proceedings, criminal and civil, except any involving members of the armed forces; (10) control of imports and exports of civilians within the tonnage allotments made by the Commanding General; (11) censorship of mail from civilians in the territory; (12) control of liquor and narcotics; (13) schools and children. (14) custody of alien property; (15) collection and disposition of garbage and waste; (16) banking, currency and securities, but provided that the Commanding General may prescribe measures to prevent the enemy's obtaining or realizing upon them; (17) civilian defense activities except the Civilian Defense Corps; (18) control of the supply of employment and hours, wages and working conditions of labor except employees of the United States under the War Department or Navy Department or workers employed on construction of other projects under the War Department or Navy, or stevedores and other workers on docks or dock facilities, and employees of public utilities.

The proclamations provide that the Commanding General and Governor will appoint a joint advisory committee to consult and advise with regard to labor matters in their respective fields.

The proclamations also provide that whenever the General considers it necessary for the security of the islands of their use as a military or naval base, he may take over functions and jurisdictions restored to the civil authorities. Such action would come after consultation with the Territorial Governor.

(The White House announced Jan. 20 that an agreement had been reached for a "substantial restoration of functions to appropriate civilian authorities" in Hawaii, but withheld details while the new arrangements were worked out by the War, Justice, and Interior Departments and Hawaii's Governor.)

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Neutral Reporters Hamstrung by Vichy Ban on Telegraph

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (AP)—A reorganization of the Vichy French Government's press censorship has resulted in the withdrawal of telegraphic privileges from nearly all correspondents of neutral countries.

Under the new system there is ostensibly no censorship at all, but the privilege of filing dispatches is extended by the Nazi-controlled French Information Bureau only to correspondents "approved" by it.

Telegraphic filing of dispatches has been denied to all Vichy correspondents of Turkish newspapers. Of three Swedish correspondents only one was permitted to file and he is reported to have refused unless the same privilege was given his colleagues.

No Swiss correspondents in Vichy are allowed to use the telegraph and they are permitted to use the mails only under rigid censorship.

With the exception of the representatives of the newspaper Pester Lloyd, even correspondents from the Axis Satellite, Hungary, are barred from the wires.

German and Italian correspondents, however, continue as in the past to work without censorship.

Pierre Masson Forrestier, head of the Foreign Press Service, and a liaison officer with American troops in the last war, presented his resignation as a result of the reorganization.

It Whets Russians' Wits—Chess Expert Should Know

LOS ANGELES (AP)—"The Russians are winning the war because they are all good chess players," says Al Horowitz, international master of the game.

Both war and chess require logic, sound reasoning, imagination and daring, he insists.

Chess games in Moscow weren't even interrupted by the siege of that city last year, he said; "They played even though they had to do it practically underground."

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Expert mechanics do the work efficiently, quickly and at moderate cost

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Less frequent driving means more danger to your car from corrosion, sticking parts and leaking engine gaskets.

Slower speeds make small irregularities of engine performance more bothersome.

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Sluggish temperature controls can waste fuel in hard starting and slow warm-up. Your battery should be checked regularly and kept charged at all times.

Studebaker dealers have up-to-the-minute information on the effects of rationed mileage and slower driving—and will gladly advise you on the needs of your car without obligation.

STUDEBAKER dealers are fully mobilized to give first class maintenance care to the vital motor cars and trucks in their communities.

Drive in frequently and have your car inspected, no matter what make it is.

There is no charge for car inspections unless disassembly or other mechanical work is required. Official tire inspections of course must be paid for at the rates set by the government.

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Studebaker dealers' mechanics, like all other automobile repair men with the necessary skill and experience, have been classified as essential war workers because America's vital cars and trucks must be kept in sound running condition to help assure essential transportation.

Don't wait until your car starts giving you trouble. Have it checked regularly at any Studebaker dealer's and keep it rolling for victory.

You may be eligible for a brand new Studebaker

Thousands of motorists whose driving is considered essential can apply for brand new Studebaker Champions, Commanders and President Eights built before car production was suspended. You may be eligible. The Studebaker factories are now wholly engaged on war work building Wright Cyclone engines for the Flying Fortress, multiple-drive military trucks and other matériel.

SEE YOUR NEAREST STUDEBAKER DEALER

Dies Cites Evidence in Plea For Committee's Extension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Dies Committee flipped through 14,000 pages of its official proceedings today to back up its plea to the House for a two-year continuance and to dispute charges of its critics that it has spent too much time fighting a United States ally at war, Soviet Russia.

A resolution to continue the Committee, set up in May, 1938, to investigate un-American activities, is expected.

"I doubt if there will be 50 votes against us," said Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas.

Mr. Dies said he would seek a vote of confidence solely on the Committee's record to date. Its 135 filing-cabinet drawers contain 11,000 printed pages of testimony and 3,000 pages of reports which Mr. Dies said "silently but eloquently attest to the fact that we have been on the job and have been ever watchful of the nation's interests."

Marcantonio Claim

Opponents of the Committee started their fight yesterday, with Representative Vito Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, accusing the group of having "missed the real foe" in its zeal to combat Communism.

"While Americans are gloriously fighting at Guadalcanal and North Africa, and the Red Army is smashing the enemy at Stalingrad and Rostov, Hitler and Martin Dies are still crusading against Communism," Mr. Marcantonio told the House.

The liveliest discussion arose when Mr. Dies took the floor with further accusations against William Pickens, Negro securities promotion specialist whose continued employment by the Treasury the House had voted to prohibit under an amendment by Representative Joe Hendricks (D) of Florida.

Mr. Pickens was on Mr. Dies' list last week and the Texan detailed what he called a record of Mr. Pickens' Communist affiliations, at the same time disclaiming any racial prejudice.

Prejudice Disavowed

Mr. Hendricks likewise disavowed any racial prejudice. He said he did not know, when he offered his amendment to an appropriations bill, that Mr. Pickens was a Negro and indicated that the proof of this was that he had called the man "Mr. Pickens."

"Any man from the South doesn't call a colored man 'mister,'" Mr. Hendricks explained.

Representative William L. Dawson (D) of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress, making his first speech before the House, drew lengthy applause when he recited why he believed "William Pickens is not a Communist." He said he had known him for 40 years, and went on to discuss the "psychology of an underprivileged people," saying that many Negroes unwittingly join organizations they believe are pledged to their betterment but drop them when they learn otherwise.

Wisconsin Defense Problems Clear

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9 (AP)—Adj. Gen. Alvin A. H. Kuechenmeister reported Feb. 8 that the situation still is "well in hand" after an armed platoon of State Guardsmen had moved in on Wisconsin's Civilian Defense headquarters to protect State property over the weekend.

Uniformed guards occupied the two floors of the organization's executive offices in a downtown building shortly before midnight Saturday at the direction of the Gov. Walter S. Goodland and after the dismissal of 43 of the 46 paid civilian defense workers by Ralph S. Kingsley, the council's chairman.

The 43 workers were relieved of their duties after Governor Goodland had ordered an immediate halt to "nonessential activities." Informed of this action by Mr. Kingsley, Governor Goodland immediately dismissed him, directed General Kuechenmeister to take over the chairmanship, and ordered the headquarters kept under armed guard.

Plants' Importance Stressed by Botanist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The extent to which civilization is dependent on plants was described at a recent address before the Royal Canadian Institute here by Prof. Jacques Rousseau, Department of Botany University of Montreal, and assistant director of the Montreal Botanical Gardens.

He said the discovery of fire led to the addition of cooked cereals to the primitive man's diet. After that came the sowing of grains and the eventual development of agriculture. He declared that the British Empire today owes its existence to the search for spices and sugar; that the Asiatic conflict was due to the soya bean, which became indispensable to the trade of Japan, which nation in searching for more territory for it, decided upon Manchukuo.

It's different!
P.S. ALSO TRY DIF IN THE BLUE BOX, FOR DOUBLE-QUICK WASHING OF DISHES, CLOTHES, POTS, PANS, WALLS AND WOODWORK.

OPA to Limit Milk Price To Dairy Farms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—In an effort to avert further increases in retail milk prices, the Office of Price Administration soon will establish nation-wide ceilings on the prices farmers receive for fluid milk.

An initial temporary order, which generally will peg prices at the highest levels distributors paid to producers last month, will be replaced in 60 days by a permanent regulation.

Current prices to producers are "generally favorable," the OPA said, adding that the price ceilings would "lessen the pressure of uncontrolled producer prices which have been forcing advances in retail milk prices to the public."

The pegged prices, which the OPA said would be 113 per cent of parity and the highest producers have received for raw milk since 1923, will range from $2.75 to $4.80 a hundredweight according to the area.

At the time the temporary order becomes effective, the agency said it also would direct a reduction of $4 to $8 a ton on alfalfa hay prices in California, Oregon and Washington to lower the farmers' feed costs. Steps already are being taken to reduce alfalfa prices in other sections.

During the 60-day interim between temporary and permanent orders, a survey will be made to determine what steps can be taken to keep dairy production at current high levels without increasing producers' prices. The study was ordered by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes.

New Priority Ratings For Food Packers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Fruit, vegetable and fish packers, along with processors of egg and dairy products, Feb. 8 were granted higher priority standings for the procurement of maintenance and repair material.

The amendment extends priority ratings for the first time to processors of dried skim milk, concentrated buttermilk, casein and other secondary processors of dairy and egg products. Previously only the primary phases, such as the manufacture of butter, cheese and ice cream and the handling and grading of eggs were eligible for priority ratings.

The action also transferred from WPB to the Department of Agriculture responsibility for the administration of priority control for canners and processors of the items named.

Despite the new ratings, WPB urged the canners and processors to convert their equipment so as to save critical materials.

Another Reason Tojo Can't Win

Photo by United States Army Signal Corps

Japanese-Americans in United States Army

The United States Army's 100th Infantry Battalion is made up largely of men of Japanese ancestry, but their loyalty to the United States is above question. Here a group is being shown how to handle a hand grenade. Their Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, says they give "wholehearted, serious-minded co-operation." Organized originally as a unit of the Hawaiian National Guard, they were not stationed at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack, but they are determined to do their part in removing the threat of oppression in the world.

Guadalcanal: Winning War The Hard Way Analyzed

Continued from Page 1

capture the tiny coastal village of Buna.

That fell in January. But if General MacArthur had been given a few more planes and a few more ships just a little sooner that campaign never need to have been fought at all. Buna was just about to be occupied by American and Australian forces. But the Japanese started sooner and beat the Allies by a matter of days, after American pilots had laid out an an airfield and begun ground clearing.

The day the Japanese moved into Buna one of their planes dropped a note at Port Moresby saying, "Thanks for the airfield."

Vital to Supply Lines

Regarded defensively, these two operations were vital. Guadalcanal had to be taken and held to keep the Japanese from cutting the supply line from New Zealand to Australia. New Guinea had to be cleared because northeastern Australia would have become untenable otherwise. But they were launched primarily as defensive operations. They were undertaken as part of a defensive concept in the Pacific and a defensive concept is concept of conducting war on the cheap.

Instead of being cheap both operations have been extremely expensive in time, materials and lives. They prove, above all else, the colossal costs which would be involved in taking the island road to Tokyo, step by step.

The Allies have gained defensive positions and have inflicted more attritional losses on the enemy than he has on Allied forces. The balance of power, both in the air and at sea, had been tilted in the Allied direction by the Japanese losses sustained in the two campaigns.

Time Gained by Japan

But Japan has gained precious time. It has had six months in which to accomplish its main objective in this stage of the war, i. e., consolidation of the bulk of its area of island conquest.

The enemy has not put major power into its efforts to delay Allied forces either in New Guinea or on Guadalcanal. He never had more than perhaps 20,000 men on Guadalcanal and he never sent large air or naval forces into that area. The New Guinea operations have been cheap for the enemy. He has used relatively small numbers of men—probably never more than two full divisions in the whole eastern New Guinea area supported by light air strength.

He has succeeded, in other words, in buying six months of time with small forces and at a loss to him which is relatively small. He has permitted the Allies to obtain a substantial improvement in defensive position, but he has only given up possible advance "jump-off" points for himself, not points vital to his own defensive position and he has plenty of other "jump-off" points elsewhere.

Few Risks by Japan

How has the enemy used this six months of time he has purchased cheaply? He has obviously used it to strengthen his own defensive positions against the more and more likely day when Britain and America will be able to concentrate everything they have on the Far Eastern front.

Japan could afford to fight a daring and risky war if Germany's chances were improving. But what Tokyo thinks of Berlin's victory prospects is clearly indicated by its cautious war strategy. Japan has been working for six months on strengthening its defensive positions.

It is true that they made powerful counterattacks against the Guadalcanal landing in October and November, but that was a use of sea power. At no time has there been an extensive commitment of land or air power to actual combat in the South Seas. And the obvious conclusion after this period of time is that Japan has deliberately chosen, with a careful eye to the trend in Europe, to forgo expensive or risky offensive operations in favor of a policy of building up its own internal defensive position to the absolute maximum.

Change in Strategy Due

This does not mean that there may not be a future resumption of the offensive. It could come at any moment and is expected by many observers. But it does mean that the Japanese have spent six months developing the natural resources in their conquered areas and digging in with a view to making their position impregnable for the event that Germany collapses and Japan faces the power of the Allies alone.

Meanwhile the very time-cost of the Allies' two limited forward movements is enough to raise serious questions about the type of strategy to be employed against Japan in the future.

The island steppingstone concept seems to have gone by the boards in the months consumed in Guadalcanal and New Guinea jungles and swamps and mountains. What the Allied High Command will devise as alternatives to this old concept is their secret. But it is a reasonable assumption today that when the next Allied moves are made in the Far Pacific, they will be very different in character and concept than those which are just now being laid aside.

Ceiling Prices Imposed On 'War Model' Locks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Ceiling prices were imposed today on "war model" locks in which brass, zinc and bronze parts have been replaced by iron and steel. The prices are about 25 per cent lower than the ceilings for prewar models.

The ceiling, effective Feb. 13, applies only to manufacturers and jobbers, but OPA said the price reduction ultimately would be reflected at retail.

Ohio to Vote On Land Army To Aid Farms

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—Plans for a "land army" to relieve Ohio farmers struggling with labor shortages due to the war were before the Ohio Legislature today.

A bonus of $1 a day above prevailing wage scales was proposed to attract recruits to the farm hand ranks. The State would foot the bonus bill to the tune of $100,000.

Designed "to stimulate the farm labor supply and to aid in the increased production of agricultural products," a measure introduced last night by Rep. A. Lee Fair, a Democrat from agricultural Holmes County, would set up an "Ohio Agriculture Land Army," to function until six months after the end of the war.

The bill provides for the establishment of a board to supervise the project in co-operation with county agricultural agents. An emergency clause would make it effective immediately upon enactment.

Recruits for the pitchfork and plow brigade would be obtained through voluntary registration with the United States Employment Service which would certify names to the county agents. Workers would be entitled to wear buttons signifying participation.

County Commissioners and the State Highway Director would be empowered to provide transportation to the fields.

Ruined City of Stalingrad Symbol of Epic Defense

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one of the most hard-fought and decisive victories in world history has become a hinterland 300 miles away from the fighting lines.

A City of Ruins

We entered the city past the ruined airdrome in the northern suburbs and took shelter in the cellar of a ruined school. Our ride was so long because the radiator repeatedly froze and we ran into a traffic jam—part of the Stalingrad army leaving the city.

In the cellar, I made my first acquaintance with soldiers who fought in Stalingrad from September to February. These men were mostly Ukrainians. This was one of the most hotly contested sectors and these men at one time went foodless for seven days because they were completely cut off from other detachments of the Soviet defense forces. Such men carried out Stalin's twice-repeated order in September not to surrender Stalingrad.

We were too exhausted to talk much and dozed by a stove until an officer came from headquarters and told us the sun had risen and we could take a look at the ruined city as we followed him to our assigned quarters. Standing at the top of a flight of steps with our backs to the Volga, we took our first gaze at the panorama of destruction which will be etched in the memory of all who saw it for the rest of their days.

On our right, were skeletons of the great industrial enterprises which Americans helped to build—Red October metallurgical "barricades," a high-grade steel plant, and at a further distance the Stalingrad tractor works. There was only one house intact as far as I could see. This was a whitewashed cabin on a rail line.

There is no trace of the settlements which housed the men who worked in these giant industrial plants. Yet we found a few civilians living in holes and caves. Among them were women who washed clothes for the Red Army from the beginning to the end of the battle. I spoke to one little girl whose father lived near by. He was blinded in the Finnish war in 1939 and struggled on in Stalingrad, reckoning that nothing worse could happen to him.

As we climbed the slippery and steep slopes from the Volga, we saw occasional fountains of snow rising from the ruined factories. They showed where Soviet sappers were demining the territory. This work will go on for days and we grew accustomed to the intermittent explosions which broke the eerie stillness.

My host in the dugout assigned to me was a private of the Soviet Guards, Ivan Vazhinsky, who has a wife and two children in Rostov. He took part in the battles on the Don last summer when the Germans broke through in the direction of Stalingrad. This was the prologue to the great battle of Stalingrad which he fought through without hurt. He was now enjoying the epilogue.

No Big Celebration

His unit made no special celebration of the surrender of the German Sixth Army, but the men were given extra rations, including oranges. Only General Rodimtsev's divisions celebrated the victory in style with a triumphal march on the Volga ice led by a brass band.

Quite a few of the million bombs which the Germans dropped on Stalingrad fell near Private Vazhinsky's dugout, but he only seemed a little tired.

He asked me if I had seen Marshal Paulus and the German generals. I told him the generals were housed in small peasant cottages into which eager correspondents burst like a crowd of creditors with baliffs. We only had glimpses of most of them because their rooms were too small for all to enter and it was like a peep show.

The most dignified was the tall, well proportioned Mauritz von Droebber, Major General commanding the 297th Infantry division, whose long white hair stayed neatly in place as he made sweeping gestures showing us how the Russians surrounded the Sixth Army.

We had to tell the story of how we saw the German generals dozens of times during our stay on this front sector.

Interest in Paulus

"How did Paulus look?" was the most common question.

Marshal Paulus lived in a separate house with his Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Schmidt. We waited outside for a couple of minutes and then Marshal Paulus came out with General Schmidt. A young Soviet lieutenant attached to Marshal Paulus as an interpreter announced in a loud voice: "General Field Marshal von Paulus, Commander of the Sixth German Army."

After a minute of silence, with a Mongolian guard looking down at us impassively, somebody asked Marshal Paulus his first name and age. The Nazi general, haggard looking, and trying to control his emotions answered in a toneless voice: "Friedrich, age 52."

This was the end of the interview with Marshal Paulus. He is a very tall and thin man and he wore a fur cap, a heavy coat and fleece-lined boots, one of the few members of the Sixth Army really equipped for winter.

At Stalingrad I told Russian gunners what a German artillery chief, Major General von Wolf, had answered in reply to our question: "What do you think of Russian artillery?" General Wolf answered that Russian and German artillery were equally good and equally bad, and that there were good and bad gunners in both.

Russian artillerymen laughed at this and said: "You'd better ask German soldiers about our artillery—they know more about it than General Wolf." One of the Soviet generals told us the same thing.

As I talked with soldiers I saw lines of German prisoners marching down the Volga. They had just been rounded up from cellars although the battle is long over. Two Germans wearing Russian fur caps were busy with shovels marking out a future flower bed around a sheet-iron monument which Red Army men had put up to honor their fallen comrades.

On this bleak spot it was difficult to imagine flowers and summer sunshine just as it was hard to imagine new factories and houses on the site of these fantastic ruins or to realize that future Stalingraders will take Sunday afternoon walks on the Mamayev Kurgan.

But Stalingrad still stands behind its ruins.

War Manpower Commission Cool to Bill for Workers Draft

Continued from Page 1

tee which wrote the Selective Service Act.

Under the bill, volunteers for jobs would be called for by the President and only balky workers who refuse to transfer of their own free will would be drafted.

Miss Margaret Hickey, head of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, indicated that while women are still flowing into war jobs at a satisfactory rate, the task of luring them away from their homes is becoming more and more difficult.

Post-card censuses of women in labor-shortage areas are progressing rapidly since the War Manpower Commission vetoed a proposal for a nation-wide registration of women, she said, but at the same time she pointed out that, with increasing rationing and laundry problems, the woman who agrees to go into a factory or drive a bus today is shouldering two jobs instead of one.

Nation-Wide Registration

The Austin-Wadsworth bill provides for a nation-wide registration of women between the ages of 18 and 50, to give a comprehensive picture of their skills and availability.

The National War Service Act, in the form introduced yesterday, would not tackle the hours-of-work phase of the manpower problem. The present provision for the time-and-a-half overtime for hours worked over 40, if changed, would have to be done through amendment to the Federal Wage-Hour law.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill specifically provides that "it shall not affect collective bargaining, the laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, settlement of disputes, and the like."

This provision was put in to head off opposition from organized labor.

Both volunteers and persons assigned to work would be paid at the rate prevailing in the position to which they are assigned.

Steel 'Too Brittle'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina said the Senate Military Committee received testimony yesterday that 50,000 tons of the steel allotted for the manufacture of farm machinery was too brittle for use.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee, said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard gave this testimony at a closed session at which problems facing the nation's farmers were explored.

During the day, Mr. Wickard advised food processors and farm-equipment manufacturers to place orders now for equipment needed for approved new plant facilities and to take immediate steps to keep supplies of maintenance and repair parts at a normal level.

General Kept Out By Obedient Guard

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 9

Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, new Commander of United States Forces in the European theater of operations, was barred today from a secret room of the United States Headquarters because of a soldier's obedience to orders.

Private Dewey Curtis of Crossett, Ark., stopped his new Commander and said: "I was given a list of officers who may be admitted to this room, and your name is not on it, Sir."

The General had to get a Sergeant of the guard who knew him before he was admitted.

Private Curtis, in civilian life a night watchman for a lumber company, was commended.

Maverick Talks On U. S. War Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The two great war aims of the United States should be an organized relationship between the peoples and nations of the world to ensure peace, and, on the home front, an enduring partnership between the Federal Government and state and local governments to preserve democracy here, according to Maury Maverick, director of the governmental divisions of the War Production Board.

Mr. Maverick, formerly Texas Representative in Congress, called for an association or league of nations after the war in an address at a dinner of the Holland Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night. William Van Wyck, President of the Society, presided.

Mr. Maverick warned that there would be no place for isolation in the postwar world.

The war must not cause excessive strengthening of Federal government at the expense of the rights of the State and local governments, he said, stressing that the nation must "maintain liberty, local self-government and the rights of states now and for the future."

'Victory' Alarm Clocks For U. S. War Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Production of alarm clocks may be resumed in the near future, the War Production Board disclosed.

Alarm clocks have not been manufactured for many months. Complaints have been received that war workers have been unable to purchase them. The proposal under consideration, which depends upon the availability of materials, calls for the manufacture of more than 1,500,000 for civilian use this year.

If production is resumed, it will be limited to a few plants whose facilities are not required for war production and which are located in areas not having acute labor shortages.

THAT RAINY DAY IS HERE!

WHY tire-rationing . . speed and mileage limitations . . rubber salvage?

That's simple: To assure our military requirements and keep our essential civilian vehicles running . . to make sure that war production does not fail for lack of transportation . . to provide for the rainy day we knew would come while synthetic rubber production is getting started.

Well, that rainy day is here!

It's now time to give the haulers of war goods the tires they must have . . and they're not getting what they need. Obviously, curtailment of rubber usage should be in relation to its essentiality. It should fall heavier where it will hurt the war effort less. And, just as obviously, it should fall least on the limited number of inter-city truckers, private as well as for-hire . . operating less than 5 per cent of America's trucks . . who handle the vast bulk of our highway war freight and without whom our war industries would be crippled.

That we have wisely prepared for a rainy day doesn't mean, of course that we can stretch that day a single minute longer than the absolute minimum. **The completion of the synthetic rubber plants on time is still an integral part of our Victory schedule.**

Motor transport's rainy day isn't confined to tires, either. There's the problem of new equipment to replace units that must be scrapped in the coming year. About 250,000 trucks were taken out of service in 1942. The number will be much bigger this year. And replacements now provided for are pitifully inadequate.

Even from the standpoint of railroad service, the shackling of motor transport appears shortsighted. Without the coordinating help of Trucks and Trailers . . the feeder and local delivery work . . the maintenance of assembly line supplies . . the delivery to and from communities not on railroad lines . . railroads certainly could not do the magnificent job they are doing today. For evidence, think back to the sorry experience of World War I . . and reflect that our transportation job in World War II is possibly a hundred times bigger.

For thirty years we have been busily engaged in the construction of our great highway transportation system at an approximate cost for plant and vehicles of $50,000,000,000. At a time when our need for transportation service is beyond calculation, should not our government take steps to use this great system to the maximum?

TANK-TRAILERS AND THE OIL SHORTAGE

"Tank-Trailers are the most efficient vehicles for the transportation of oil, gasoline and similar fluids . . They transport more oil per pound of steel and rubber and require less man-power than any other type of vehicle available for general use."

This sweeping statement in a recent OWI official press announcement strongly suggests the wisdom of a definite Tank-Trailer hauling program to carry petroleum products to the East Coast . . to supplement the other transportation agencies and to prevent, next Winter, a condition that promises to be still more critical than the current one.

Here's a program . . and an entirely feasible one:

Provide a fleet of 1,000 Truck-Trailer trains . . each train with a capacity of 17,400 gallons and consisting of a truck, a Tank Semi-Trailer and a Tank Full Trailer.

Such a fleet, running from the East Texas fields at Corpus Christi to the seabord distributing center at Bayonne, N. J. (seven days for the 3,000-mile round trip) could transport 2,500,000 gallons per day . . day after day.

Or, running from the pipeline-fed refineries at Whiting, Indiana, this fleet could deliver 4,350,000 gallons per day at Bayonne (four days for the 1,800-mile round trip). **One day's delivery would be sufficient for an entire year's heating of about 2,500 average homes.**

Further, the estimated cost of Tank-Trailer hauling from either Whiting or Corpus Christi to Bayonne is approximately the same—within a fraction of a cent per gallon—as existing rail rates.

This program is based on these assumptions:

1—That material for the hauling equipment would be made available.

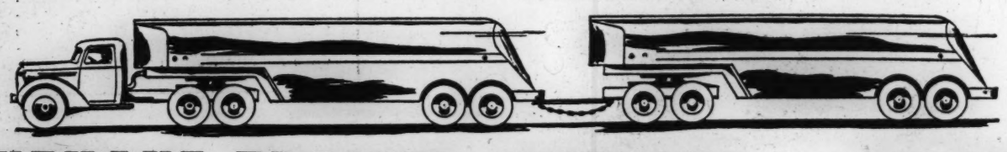
2—That existing State highway barrier laws, restricting size and type of vehicles, might be disregarded.

3—That future costs of tires, etc., would not materially increase.

The oil shortage is a part of the rainy day for which we have been preparing. Right now isn't too soon to begin the steps that will prevent a catastrophe next Winter.

The recommended Truck-Trailer train would consist of a truck-tracter, a Semi-Trailer with an 8,700-gallon tank, and a Full Trailer, also with an 8,700-gallon tank. The vehicles would have tandem (or twin) axles to insure proper distribution of the load.

Loaded weight on each axle would not exceed 18,000 pounds. The gross vehicle weight and length exceed the allowances in several States, but would probably do no damage whatever to any roads the trains would traverse.



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Futile Guadalcanal Fight Costly Venture by Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Japanese invested more than an estimated 50,000 men plus about 800 planes and a considerable fleet of ships in their futile campaign to recapture Guadalcanal Island from the United States occupying forces.

The count of United States losses is not so complete as that of the Japanese, based on reports in Navy communiqués, but the principal United States investment so far in the victorious effort to hold Guadalcanal has been 28 ships lost, including the aircraft carriers Wasp and Hornet.

In addition to the men killed in ground, air, and sea fighting, the Japanese, according to accounts of information thus far released by the Navy, lost 797 planes planes in combat, and 57 ships sunk, 7 probably sunk and 102 damaged.

The estimate of more than 50,000 men was based on the reported loss of at least 30,000 troops in the big mid-November sea battle of Guadalcanal, plus about 9,000 killed or captured—only a few were captured—in land fighting on Guadalcanal, plus an estimated 12,000 or more lost in the sinking of various ships, exclusive of the troop transport blasted to pieces in mid-November, in aerial combat, and in raids by United States bombers on Japanese bases in the Solomons area.

Japanese Ships Sunk

The Japanese vessels sunk include at least one battleship and many heavy cruisers, and those damaged or probably sunk include at least one aircraft carrier.

The American victory at Guadalcanal, taken in conjunction with the recent triumph of the MacArthur forces in northeastern New Guinea, could mark the turning point of the war in the Southwest Pacific and means among other things that if the Japanese try to menace major bases guarding the supply line to Australia, they must risk dangerous fleet losses.

Offensively, it still remains to be seen what use United States forces will make of the southeastern Solomons base other than for bombing such enemy installations as those in the Buin area of Bougainville Island in the northwestern Solomons and the big base at Rabaul on New Britain Island.

The base from which the Japanese may continue to pound Guadalcanal by air most readily is located in the Munda area of New Georgia Island in the central Solomons about 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield and it may be that the first major attempt of the United States forces once they have completed mopping-up operations on Guadalcanal will be to reduce Munda completely. This would almost certainly involve the use of sea and land as well as air forces. An aerial campaign against Munda which has continued with almost daily attacks for two months has so far failed to stop enemy operations from that base.

November Attack

The incident which probably sealed the fate of Japanese forces on Guadalcanal came in mid-November when the Japanese dispatched a huge armada from the northwestern Solomons, including their harbors at New Britain and Shortland Islands, to attack the airfield by sea and to land on the island ground forces of overwhelming strength.

This resulted in a three-day battle with United States task forces and air forces in which the Japanese armada was completely smashed. Such troops as did get ashore from beached transport and cargo ships apparently landed without supplies or arms and were more of a drain on than a help to the enemy forces already ashore.

From the time that United States troops invaded Guadalcanal until the mid-November battle, the American beachhead had been a very small area of land surrounding the airfield and much of the time the field was within artillery range. It was thus pounded by shellfire as well as aerial bombardment and occassional bombardment from Japanese warships, but despite this continual harassment, new flight strips were installed, the complement of planes increased, and reinforcements and munitions steadily poured into the island from United States bases to the south and southeast.

After the November victory at sea, Army forces began to arrive in considerable numbers to supplement and eventually replace the Marine units on the Island. Ever-increasing pratol activity pressed the main Japanese forces steadily backward toward the northwestern tip of the Island. This period of operations, climaxed by the evacuation of some Japanese troops as announced today, was marked for the most part by a lack of Japanese sea and air activity which had been very heavy up to Nov. 15.

Around the first of February, it appeared that a major new enemy effort to recapture Guadalcanal was under way. A Navy communiqué declared this was indicated in the extensive sea and air activity current in the Solomons area, but the results of that activity having thus far not been announced except insofar as they may be involved in the enemy's withdrawals from the Island.

In the period from August to mid-November, the Japanese moved reinforcement into Guadalcanal almost daily. On several occasions, their activities resulted in sea battles, the principal ones being the Battle of Savo Island Aug. 8-9; the Battle of the Eastern Solomons Aug. 23-25; the Battle of Cape Esperance, Oct. 11-12; and the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, Oct. 26.

The aircraft carrier Hornet was lost in the Santa Cruz fight. The Wasp was torpedoed by an enemy submarine while on a screening operation to protect transport movements into Guadalcanal, rather than in a regular full-scale engagement.

After the sea battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13-15, the Japanese until late January sent only one force of considerable size into the Guadalcanal area. That thrust was made on Nov. 30 and resulted in a night engagement, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, in which the enemy forces once more took a bad beating.

Four Cruisers Sunk

Of all these sea engagements, the only one in which the enemy may be said to have scored a victory was that of Aug. 8-9, when an enemy hit-and-run force of cruisers and destroyers sank three United States cruisers and one Australian cruiser.

On land, practically all the fighting was confined to the northwestern sector of the Island, where the Japanese were concentrated in force. On one occasion, they landed a flanking party of 1,500 men eastward of United States positions guarding the airfield, but that was quickly wiped out, about half of the enemy troops being killed and the rest dispersed in small groups into the jungle.

In the main fighting to the west, the American strategy was to advance along the coastal lowlands, driving the Japanese into the inland jungles, where they were either captured or killed by hard-hitting United States patrols. The coastal advance in the last month moved rather rapidly as the Japanese, with badly depleted strength, lacked reinforcements of personnel and fresh supplies if munitions because their communication lines at sea had been cut.

The high point of the land fighting probably came last week when, as the Navy announced Feb. 7, the Americans outflanked the Japanese remnant troops and established a strong position at Titi on the northern coast of the Island. The Japanese thus were in the position of being squezzed from two sides, with the jungle offering but bleak refuge on the third side and the sea at their backs on the fourth.

100 in Service Get Mail From Teacher

TOLONO, Ill., Feb. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Guy Duell, Tolono High School English teacher, corresponds regularly with more than 100 members of the armed forces, receiving and answering an average of four letters a day.

She writes to American fighters who are former pupils during her 29 years of teaching here, although she says "it takes a lot of time and postage."

"I receive letters from Ireland, New Caledonia, Africa, Iceland, and England," she says. "In fact, the only place from which I haven't received a letter is Australia."

One girl is among her correspondents—Lieut. Ardelle Honn, an Army nurse.

Rural Traffic Drops 49 P. C. in December

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Traffic on rural roads in December decreased 49 per cent from the same month in 1941 in the Eastern gasoline rationed area and 48 per cent in the other areas recently rationed, the Public Roads Administration reported Feb. 6.

The decrease in the East, the agency reported, "is accounted for in part by the elimination of Christmas pleasure driving, the reduced value of gas coupons and the week-end gasoline freeze order late in the month." Part of the reduction in the other areas, the Administration said, was accounted for by "the elimination of Christmas pleasure driving."

British Supplies to North Africa

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The British Isles have sent 35,000 tons of foodstuffs and clothing to French North Africa for sale to the civilian population, the British Resident Minister in North Africa, Harold Macmillan, announced Feb. 7.

Supplying of the population's urgent need is a "50-50 proposition," he said, adding that shipments from the United States would match those from the United Kingdom.

Tea, coffee, and 200,000 jars of pork are among the goods which already have arrived in North Africa, Mr. Macmillan said. In addition, 200,000 tons of coal were brought to North Africa for both military and civilian use.

Food for Civilians

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (AP)—United States Red Cross relief supplies now are being distributed to the civilian population of Tripoli.

At the request of British occupation authorities, vital foods, including 115,000 pints of milk and other emergency rations, have been rushed to needy mothers and children in the captured Libyan Capital.

The work is being handled by Red Cross Field Supervisor Charles E. Bailey of Newton, Mass., assisted by Special Representative Robert E. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.

The distribution began almost immediately after the capture of the City, and was made necessary because the supplies the Germans had guaranteed to leave behind for the abandoned population were lacking. This was anticipated by the authorities, and the United States Red Cross relief convoy actually left for Tripoli before the occupation.

Knox Reveals Navy Transfer Of 536 Ships

Continued from Page 1

sary to start the instruments on their way to the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia," he explained.

"Other invaluable aid which cannot be measured in dollars is the exchange of technical information. Without going into detail, I may say that reciprocal lend-lease procedure has greatly facilitated our receiving from our allies highly important, secret, technical information and developments and consequently speeded our production and use of improved weapons."

He declared that "each of the United Nations is contributing in accordance with its resources of men and materiel to the common war against the Axis powers."

Secretary Knox told the Committee that the lend-lease program will aid this country materially in operating the bases throughout the Pacific area which he suggested the United States acquire. He added that he would favor beginning negotiations toward this end "at once."

"We are not avid for more territory, but we will be wise to insist on complete control of a sufficient number of bases in the Pacific to prevent another war of aggression in the future," Mr. Knox said.

Allies' Support Likely

Mr. Knox said the psychological effect of "such an unprecedented and generous measure as lend lease" should help the United States win support of its Allies for such a plan, particularly if it is brought forward now "while we still have something to offer them."

Declaring that the "most profound reason" for continuing lend lease was to save American lives, Mr. Knox added, "We know we're going to be operating in occupied countries where local populations will be on our side. How silly it would be not to arm them and let them help us fight."

He explained that the small amount of aid going to China under lend lease (estimated at 2 per cent) was not because of any "unwillingness to render aid.

"We either must regain possession of Burma or chase the Japanese fleet off the seas before we can increase this aid. We can't get to China with supplies at present without exposing our fleet to the occupied shoreline."

Transport Planes Limited

Transport planes from India are limited in the amounts of supplies which they can carry into China because they must carry also enough gasoline to get in and out again, he said.

Mr. Knox praised the lend-lease program as superior to the loans made by this country in the last war.

"As the war goes on, it becomes more and more of concern what will happen afterward. If we were confronted with another attempted adjustment of debts, it would be a serious obstacle to any just and enduring peace."

When asked by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts whether there was any indication that other nations regarded this country as "Santa Claus," Mr. Knox laughed and said, "Of course, human nature is human nature. If something is being given away, there is always some one willing to take it."

14 Years Is Youngest For 'Hired Labor'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission said Feb. 6 that "no one under 14 years of age should be employed full-time or part-time as a part of the hired labor force."

In a statement of policy issued by Chairman Paul V. McNutt, the Commission also opposed employment of 14 and 15-year-olds in manufacturing and mining jobs or in any other work unless "qualified older workers are not available."

The WMC said, "It is essential that young people have the fullest possible opportunity consistent with the war effort to complete their education."

"In most cases," the statement said, "youth under 18 can best contribute to the war program by continuing in school and, when their services are required, accepting vacation and part-time employment."

Brazilian Commends Good-Neighbor Work

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States was "considerably late in discovering Latin America, but is now making up for lost time," says Dr. Hernane Taveres de Sa of São Paulo, Brazil, who has visited 75 universities in 38 states.

Dr. Tavares, faculty member of the University of São Paulo, who was sent by his Government to make a survey of the United States, told a Town Hall meeting yesterday:

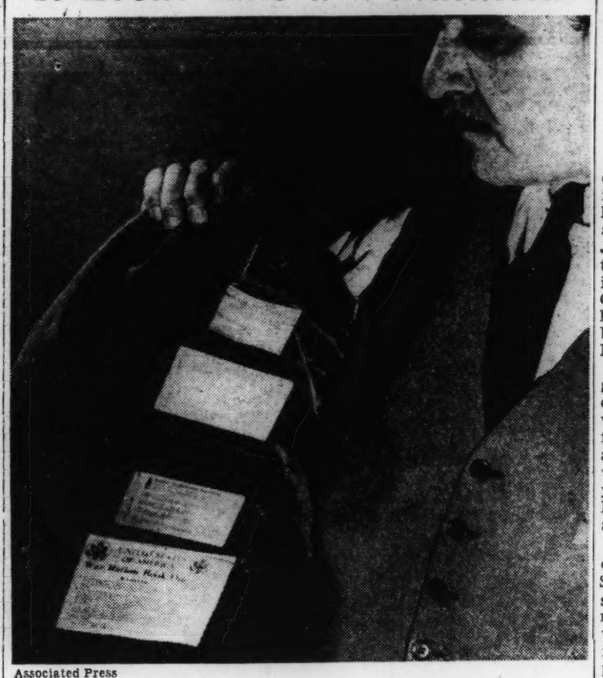
"Having completed this tour, I can say I am absolutely convinced that the good-neighbor policy has the unanimous support of the American people."

John Roosevelt Reporting For Navy Duty Next Week

CORONADO, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP)—Lieut. (jg) John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, said Feb. 8 he and his family will move to Oakland next week where he will report for Navy duty. He has been stationed here more than a year.

The Roosevelts have two children. Mrs. Roosevelt was the former Anne Lindsay Clark of Boston.

It Looks Like a Windshield



Associated Press

But It's the Newest Wrinkle to End Wrinkles

Here's an idea for men who dislike pockets bulging from wallet, ration books and grocery lists—the ration suit. Designed for an emergency war conference in Chicago by a designers association, it has a series of inner coat pockets with isinglass windows to hold Social Security cards, a ration book, and identification cards, all visible at a flick of the wrist.

Flynn Returns to Former Role Of Veteran in City Politics

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Edward J. Flynn, who resigned his post as Democratic National Chairman, Democratic National Committeeman from New York and Bronx County Democratic "boss" in the interest of winning the title of Minister to Australia only to be thwarted by United States Senate opposition, was engaged today in reassuming his status as a veteran in New York City party affairs.

Bronx County machinery is oiled to reinstate him in the leadership to which he graduated from neighborhood political club activity 21 years ago to initiate a college degree-holder into top-flight political leadership here. His Bronx County Executive Committee rallied to expedite his return to local power with the announcement by City Councilman Jouis Cohen, Committee Secretary, that all is in readiness "to straighten this thing out so we will then be back where we were."

The procedure to enable Mr. Flynn to pick up his renounced political threads came with the extempore resignation today of Representative Charles E. Buckley as leader of the Eighth Assembly District to make way for him, since the county chief must be chosen from the district leader corps. Similar action placed him in the county leadership in 1922, when Mr. Flynn was Bronx County Sheriff, and James M. Brown, now Public Administrator in the county, stepped aside in his behalf in the Second Assembly District leadership.

Mr. Flynn's way back to old political ties has been eased by 19 of the 20 leaders and co-leaders of the Bronx County Executive Committee as signatories to a petition asking for his return. This was circulated last week and follows upon refusal of the body to pass upon his resignation pending outcome of the Washington nomination.

The nonsigner was Francis X. Conlon, leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who had majority support for the place when Mr. Flynn sought to name his own successor with a list headed by Representative Walter A. Lynch.

In view of the leaders' stand against "any crown prince" and particularly of the fiasco of his aspirations to the State Department roster, Mr. Flynn himself resorted to the petition drive for county reinstatement.

"Even though Conlon is the only leader who has not signed the petition, he is not against Flynn," Mr. Cohen said as the district election action went forward.

Toscanini Conducts All-American Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini answered the long-time complaint that he neglects American composers yesterday in his concert with the NBC symphony. He played up all-American program made up of Ferde Grofe's "Grand Canyon" suite, Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes," Kent Kennan's "Night Soliloquy" and Charles Tomlinson Griffes' "White Peacock."

Child Refugees In Europe Still Await Havens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Thousands of refugee children are still awaiting evacuation from Europe to havens in the Western Hemisphere and Palestine, according to Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Chairman of the European Council of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, who recently returned here from a 19-month visit to Portugal, Spain, Unoccupied France, Switzerland, and Britain.

Dr. Schwartz said a special program was being formulated for child evacuation in co-operation with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and other agencies. Arrangements were made to remove hundreds of youngsters from Unoccupied France when Germany seized that area in November, he added.

Interviewed at the Committee's offices, 100 East Forty-second Street, yesterday, Dr. Schwartz said that in France before the Nazi march into the Vichy area, refugees were rounded up in their homes in both the occupied and unoccupied zones. Many were arrested and put in internment camps for deportation to the East. To avoid this fate, 12,000 had fled to Switzerland and Spain since last summer, he added. He declared that the arrival of the Nazis in Unoccupied France had "intensified" the situation.

More than half of the 12,000 refugees escaped to Switzerland, where the Swiss Government displayed its traditional humanitarianism and co-operated with the Joint Distribution Committee in caring for the newcomers, he said. The Committee spent $43,000 a month caring for 2,500 refugees previously in the country and additional grants have made the monthly total $60,000.

An equal number of refugees made their way on foot across the Pyrenees, without visas and legal papers, to Spain. Dr. Schwartz revealed that no refugees have been turned back, but many have been imprisoned, others being released under a guarantee that the Jewish Committee would maintain them. Its Spanish relief program calls for $67,000 a month, he added.

Besides the 300,000 native Jews in North Africa, there were 10,000 to 12,000 Jewish refugees before the Allied occupation. Of these 2,000 were in concentration and labor camps and are now being released gradually, the Committee taking steps to provide for their maintenance.

Experimental Review Of 4-F Cases Planned

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—An experimental review will be made of 1,000 Selective Service registrants here who have been classified as 4-F because of cardiac conditions, Col. Samuel J. Kopetsky, chief of the Medical Division of Selective Service headquarters, announced Feb. 8.

The review, he said, was authorized by Washington Selective Service headquarters, and is part of a nation-wide project instituted by the National Research Council.

He said that the review is based on the possible reclassification of the men and eventual induction into the Army if it is found that any of the registrants can be used safely in some capacity.

Canada's Lend-Lease Program Covers All of United Nations

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 9—Canada, which last year made a gift to Britain of one billion dollars to cover the debit balance of the United Kingdom's running account with the Dominion Government, is considering a new billion-dollar "Lend-Lease" program embracing all the United Nations.

Under the new arrangement if it is adopted, Canada would share its production of war supplies "on the basis of strategic needs." The supplies would go wherever the Allied boards of strategy show they were most urgently needed and the consideration asked would be simply that the supplies "are to be used in the joint and effective prosecution of the war."

The Dominion cabinet at the same time would have to approve terms and conditions of the dispensation and in the case of specific classes of supplies or any specific transfer could ask "such reciprocal action or provision of supplies or such direct or indirect benefit as the Governor-in-Council deems appropriate." This follows Lend Lease in obtaining reciprocal aid where practicable.

In effect, the new plan says there may be times when those aided will be asked to reciprocate in some way but the main thing is that all the United Nations are together in this war, are mutually interdependent, and the surplus of Canadian war factories over and above the needs of the Dominion's forces should go wherever it is most needed and no consideration of payment should stand in the way of its going there.

Allocation of Supplies

A committee of the Cabinet composed of five Ministers will form a Canadian War Supplies Allocation Board "which will purchase or procure war supplies in Canada and then allocate and transfer such supplies to those of the United Nations which require them in accordance with strategic needs," Finance Minister James L. Ilsley said in explaining the program to the House of Commons.

The sum of one billion dollars will be appropriated by Parliament to provide funds for this. The new measure covers exports of all kinds of war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs, but does not cover the entire quantity of these exports as Britain and some other nations have current receipts of Canadian dollars from shipments to Canada and otherwise which will enable them to pay for a substantial part of their imports from Canada.

The new measure deals only with the unpaid excess of exports. One of the considerations underlying the new plan is that postwar commerce will not be burdened by unpaid debts.

Good Will After War

"We do not want the flow of goods to the United Nations to give rise to huge debts between nations, debts which cannot be liquidated without destroying trade, debts whose very existence will undermine international understanding and good will," Mr. Ilsley said. "We don't want to make the sharing of war supplies dependent upon the ability of those who use them to pay for them."

As a further means of easing the British financial war burden Canada intends to pay back to Britain the full amount of its capital investment in war plants in this country totaling about $200,000,000. In addition as explained in a speech from the throne Canada will bear the cost of equipping and maintaining the expanding number of RCAF squadrons in Britain and will manage the pay and allowances of RCAF personnel serving in the RAF.

Under the terms of the Hyde Park Agreement of April, 1940, Canadad sells considerable quantities of war supplies to the United States to get funds to pay for the excess of imports from that country. "It is hoped," said Mr. Ilsley, "that as a part of the program of co-ordinated war production in the United States and Canada and the mutual co-operation which has existed between the two countries, it will be possible for us to transfer some war supplies to the United States under the new mutual aid bill instead of being forced to rely on sales of all war supplies to the United States in order to meet our minimum United States dollar requirements.

Plans Compared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 —L. B. Pearson, Minister-Counsellor of the Canadian Legation here, said the most important difference between the new Canadian war supplies program and the United States Lend-Lease system lies in the obligations which a country has to assume in order to become a beneficiary.

"Recipients of (American) lend-lease aid," Mr. Pearson said, "have given certain undertakings in regard to their postwar trade policies. More important, perhaps, their obligations on account of goods received remain uncertain, subject to settlement by the President. Under the Canadian system it appears that in most cases no obligation will be incurred at all, except that of making effective wartime use of the supplies; while, in the special cases where some sort of specific obligation is incurred by the beneficiary, this will be clearly established at the outset.

"Another difference is that, though provision is made under our mutual aid proposal for reverse financial help, Canada is in fact not likely to receive such."

Anthracite Group Pledge Not to Strike

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—The newly-organized "Anthracite Victory Committee," composed of local union members of District 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, pledged itself Feb. 8 against strikes for the duration of the war.

The committee adopted four resolutions:

1. To aid in the war effort, supporting President Roosevelt and his foreign and domestic policies for victory over the Axis.
2. To insure uninterrupted production of coal to meet the needs of the war and the public.
3. To support progressive and labor legislation.
4. To advance an educational program to explain war issues and current events.

"What are you going to be when you grow up, Sonny?"

Will he be an electronics engineer?

Or help to revolutionize communication through radar, the new wireless telephone?

Will he open the door to new miracles in plastics?

Or will he be tomorrow's "forgotten man"—because his parents failed to save for his education?

Every dollar you put into war bonds or your savings account today helps to make your children's dreams come true tomorrow. Those dollars will protect their future as well as the glorious future of America.

Worth saving for—don't you think?

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS of Massachusetts

The Home Forum

"He that sent me is with me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE MAY FLY to the stratosphere, submerge in a submarine, descend to the deepest mine, wander on the barren and remote desert, cling to a raft in mountainous seas, and no matter how remote or lonely the situation, is there any place in which the principle of mathematics is void? Can any evil destroy the rules of arithmetic? The answer is self-evident. Then why is it not self-evident that there is no place so isolated, no outlook so grim, no danger so threatening, that the protection of divine Principle, God, cannot be proved? Man's safety in God's care is scientifically provable.

Jesus once said (John 8:29), **"He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."** What sustaining comfort his assurance offers to those serving the cause of freedom in all parts of the world! It makes no difference how dire the circumstances or how bereft of help an individual or a nation may seem to be, the Father is at hand to comfort and protect those who turn to Him for aid. Attempts to destroy the ideal of freedom and harmony inevitably must fail. As well might one claim that mathematics could not apply in all cases, or that the seasons could be abolished by decree.

* * *

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes these loving words (pp. 149, 150): **"Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."** One need not look fearfully at the current international upheaval, resent its interruption of a regular and chosen vocation, and dread the part to be taken in standing against aggression. Wherever one's place may be, no matter how drear the prospect appears, divine Love is present, ever available to guide and protect, causing the very wilderness to blossom with proofs of divine omnipotence.

The trials of today are but opportunities for proving the goodness of God. For those who echo the lament of long ago (Psalms 137:4), **"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"** encouragement may be drawn from many beautiful Bible stories concerning the patience and strength of those who in their day were persecuted for adherence to Truth. Through certain vicissitudes, Joseph found himself captive in an Egyptian prison, but even there, so great were his gentle forgiveness and his realization of the presence of God that captivity was replaced by a position of trust and authority. The beloved John, held on lonely Patmos, could not be shut away from the marvelous revelation of infinite Spirit. Daniel resolved the terror of the lions' den into a shining manifestation of ever-present Life. In the twelfth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles we read the story of Peter in prison, sleeping between two guards, bound with chains. But the understanding prayer of his friends proved that any form of captivity falls before the light of divine Love. Following the guidance of an angel, Peter found that even the heavy iron gate leading to the city swung open before him. It is interesting to note that his chains fell off after he had obeyed the heavenly command, **"Arise up quickly."**

* * *

What of loved ones held in prison and concentration camps? Let us rejoice that one can never be placed in a situation where the help of God can be nullified. It is being proved by countless individuals today, through the application of Christian Science, that Christianity, applied with understanding, is of practical help in solving any problem, and the powerlessness of evil is being demonstrated by those who first rise above resentment, hatred, and desire for human revenge.

After the crucifixion, the disciples of Jesus sat in gloom and sorrow behind barred doors, but the love reflected by the Master could not be kept out. They discerned the ever-present Christ, which Jesus manifested, and learned something of that peace which does not depend for its realization upon material circumstances or surroundings. What a victory the enemies of Jesus believed they had achieved, and how dull of heart were those misguided ones! They thought that he, who knew God, could be shut away from God's help. To their blinded sense he seemed lifeless and helpless, forsaken of his Father. As well they might have tried to separate a sunbeam from the sun and imprison it in that dark tomb! Knowing that man is the image of Life, Truth, and Love, he could not be kept in fetters any more than God could be held captive. Because our Master allowed nothing to becloud his consciousness of Life as God, there came the resurrection morning, and the joyous angelic message of liberation.

The Love which prompts unselfish endeavor protects all that reflects Love. Let us have courage and trust in divine protection. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 1), **"Rest assured you can never lack God's outstretched arm so long as you are in His service."**

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

Courtesy of the "Artists for Victory" Exhibition and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"TEN CENTS A RIDE": *A Painting by Louis Bouché*

LOUIS BOUCHÉ, American artist born in New York, is an able interpreter of the American scene. In this painting of a New York ferry-boat, he has enlivened a homely experience with the warmth of his imagination, and has portrayed it with a finely integrated sense of color and composition. Realistic in his painting, his work invariably suggests mood and incident common to the experience of many.

In "Ten Cents a Ride," there is no sense of hurry. The steady pull of the slightly-tilted boat and the contentment of the passengers establish the mood. On the end of the bench in the foreground a paper has been dropped, casually enough, it seems. But the folds of the paper set in motion a whole symphony of horizontal and vertical lines along the side walls and ceiling, introducing a note of gaiety that enhances the picture's mood of quiet pleasure.

The walls and ceiling are white with many tonal variations. The floor and side walls are blue. The bench is of deep red with many subtle variations which arrest the eye as it travels slowly to the entrance. Within this semi-arched opening is concentrated the main interest of the painting—the contrasting figures on the deck, the clear sky and blue river on an early summer's day, the river bank with its fresh green trees. Over the red bench in the passage, one of the windows brings a glimpse of the green shore beyond, thus introducing into the foreground the same delightful sense of the out-of-doors which animates the center section of the canvas.

In 1933, Mr. Bouché was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, going to England at the time. In recent years he has been much in demand as a mural painter for Government buildings at Washington, army camps, and private houses. His work is represented in a number of museums and private collections throughout the country. This painting was awarded the Third Prize in the Artists for Victory Exhibition, on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Sweet Potato Piper

IT WAS APRIL when I heard it first. Ben Spain heard it, too, which was well; because, without corroboration, I might have doubted there was anything to hear.

We were on our first back-country ride of the season. Whatever spring may do elsewhere, here it appears reluctantly. We can't plan outings until May. But sometimes in April there are days that smile and say: "Come on out. Bring your muffler, if you wish, but come out!"

* * *

It was a day like that, hard and bright, with little warm spots in it. Ben Spain and I rolled along easily, feeling ourselves out. In two hours, we reached McGuinnes' Spring and made our traditional stop. There, a rise of ground slopes up from the highway, after it crosses under the railroad viaduct and swings through the Forest Preserve; sumacs and little trees shield the bank from the wind and the sun gets a fair shot at it in the afternoon.

We climbed up, leaned our bicycles against a tree and sat down. The spring was flowing lustily. We weren't thirsty, but Ben took a drink just to show off his handmade, non-priority, leatherette, only-leaks-a-little drinking-cup. We sat in the sun and watched high, fast-sailing clouds; and, while we sat there, we heard the whistle.

* * *

It was a thin, far-away sound, part of it lost in the wind. It began with one rhythm, shifted to another—or perhaps it didn't. It had melody, too; it began middling high, ran up a couple of steps and pirouetted there, skipped up again into silence—or maybe it didn't.

Ben sat up and cocked an ear. "Was that a bird?" He unlimbered his midget binoculars at nothing. We waited. All we heard was the wind in the trees and the soft purling of the water in Mr. McGuinnes' spring.

Ben put the binoculars away. "It was the music you hear in a waterfall," he said. "Only smaller."

I tried to remember how the whistle went. I had never heard the notes before, but they reminded me of something. Or had there really been anything at all?

* * *

In July, we came by McGuinnes' Spring on the way back from Montwest. The day was hot and so were we. We had thirty-six miles behind us and twenty ahead. The spring became, not a tradition, but a must. We pulled up and parked the bicycles. The spring was flowing at a midsummer trickle, but it was flowing. Ben Spain's cup still leaked only a little bit. We drank, and dropped on the ground for five minutes.

There we heard the whistle. It was closer, and there was no wind this time to worry it. We sat up and heard it through. "It's no bird," decided Ben. "It's somebody. Pan, maybe. Let's look."

We went on up the hill above the spring, into the woods. There are oaks and maples and walnuts, with hardly any underbrush. You can see for two hundred yards. There was nobody. To the north, where a white ribbon of concrete cut through the woods, an old man in blue overalls walked along the road; and, farther off, we could hear some farmer's tractor.

We waited a good five minutes. We heard nothing more. But, while we stood there, a thought occurred to me. "I know what it is," I said.

"The whistle?"

"No. What it reminds me of. The Sweet Potato Piper."

"Who's he?"

"It's a song. Gracie Allen sings it. One of those whimsical things. About a chap who tosses off little curlicues on the ocarina."

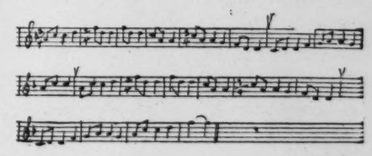
Ben started back toward the bicycles. "I don't get much time for the radio," he said. "The drawing-board keeps after me— But I always wanted an ocarina."

* * *

After squaw winter came Indian Summer, and we had two weeks of the best weather the whole calendar around. The woods were an art gallery of three-dimension pastels. McGuinnes' Spring was flowing smartly on the Saturday I stopped there alone. An old man, in blue overalls and a worn black coat, was sitting on a stump, legs crossed, foot swinging. He nodded brightly. "Hev a drink," he invited.

"After you," I said.

"Oh, don't stand on ceremony. I c'n drink any time." He drew a bamboo tube from his pocket. "I just made myself a new mouthpiece. You know, corks are getting hard to find, but I picked up a good 'un this morning. I have it trimmed off just right. People don't realize about corks. Listen." He lifted the pipe to his lips and played:



"What is that?" I asked. "I've heard it before. Twice before."

"Must have been me, then," he said. "Nobody can play that but me. I made it up." He thought a moment, and nodded. "I composed it," he said firmly.

"Are there words to it?"

"Yes, sometimes. They change. I wish I c'd write 'em down. But I never c'n quite hear 'em."

He looked at his recorder. Lifted it to his lips, then changed his mind. "Reckon I won't play any more today," he said.

There is a hot-dog stand at the edge of the Forest Preserve. I mentioned the old man and his piping to Tony Petroskey, who runs the place. "Oh, I know him," said Tony. "I'll tell you all about him. He—"

I fled, leaving Tony staring. Even though my man played a pipe instead of an ocarina, he was my Sweet Potato Piper; and no Tony Petroskey was going to tell me otherwise.

JOHN F. HAYES

White Rapture

The birches tremble
in white ecstasy
and great crystals of winter magic
move breathlessly earthward,
down the spiral staircase
of the wind.

Up, up through the trees
the night is frosted with stars
and on the east rim of the world
the moon is only a pale promise
of more magic to come.

Beyond the purple mystery of distance
a cottage opens bright, square eyes
and looks upon the hills that glisten
with the silver tide of winter.
The night knows a white rapture
all its own.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

"Han, som sendte mig, er med mig"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MAN KAN FLYVE op til Stratosfæren, dykke ned med en Undervandsbaad, stige ned i den dybeste Mine, gennemvandre den øde og afsides Ørken eller klamre sig til en Flaade paa bjerghøje Bølger, men lige meget hvor afsides eller ensom Situationen er, findes der noget som helst Sted, hvor Matematikkens Hovedregler er ugyldige? Kan noget som helst Ondt tilintetgøre Regnereglerne? Svaret er selvindlysende. Hvorfor er det da ikke ogsaa selvindlysende, at der ikke findes noget Sted, der er saa isoleret, nogle Udsigter, der er saa uhyggelige, nogen Fare, der er saa truende, at det guddommelige Princips, Guds, Beskyttelse ikke kan bevises? Menneskets Sikkerhed i Guds Varetægt er videnskabelig bevislig.

Jesus sagde engang (Johannes-Evangeliet, 8:29): "Han, som sendte mig, er med mig; han har ikke ladet mig alene, fordi jeg gør altid det, som er ham til Behag." Hvilken Støtte og Trøst giver ikke hans Forsikring dem, der over hele Verden tjener Frihedens Sag! Det gør ingen Forskel, hvor sørgelige Omstændighederne end er, eller hvor meget et Menneske eller en Nation kan synes at staa alene og uden Hjælp, saa er Faderen ved Haanden for at trøste og beskytte dem, der vender sig til Ham med Bøn om Hjælp. Forsøg paa at ødelægge Frihedens og Harmoniens Ideal vil ufejlbarlig mislykkes. Man kunde lige saa godt paastaa, at Matematik ikke kunde anvendes i alle Tilfælde, eller at Aarstiderne kunde afskaffes ved Lov.

I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,* skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, disse kærlige Ord (S. 149, 150): "Husk, du kan aldrig føres ind i Forhold, de være nok saa alvorlige, hvor ikke Kærligheden har været forud for dig, og hvor ikke dens milde Lære venter dig. Derfor, fortvivl ikke og klag ikke, for det, der søger at frelse, at helbrede og befri, vil lede dig, dersom du søger denne Ledelse." Vi behøver ikke at betragte den nuværende internationale Omvæltning med Frygt, harmes over, at den afbryder det regelmæssige Arbejde, vi har valgt os, og grue for de Skridt, vi maa tage for at staa fast mod Aggressionen. Hvor end vor Plads er, og ligegyldig hvor uhyggelige Udsigterne end synes at være, saa er guddommelig Kærlighed nærværende, altid tilgængelig, leder og beskytter os, og faar selve Ørkenen til at blomstre med Beviser paa guddommelig Almagt.

Nutidens Prøvelser er blot Lejligheder til at bevise Guds Godhed. For dem, der gentager Klagesangen fra gammel Tid (Salmernes Bog 137:4): "Hvor kan vi synge Herrens Sange paa fremmed Grund?", er der megen Opmuntring at faa fra de mange smukke Bibelfortællinger om den Taalmodighed og Styrke, som de, der i deres Tid blev forfulgte for deres Fastholden ved Sandheden, udviste. Efter visse Omskiftelser befandt Josef sig som Fange i et ægyptisk Fængsel, men selv der var hans milde Tilgivelse og hans Forstaaelse af Guds Nærvær saa stor, at Fangenskabet blev ombyttet med en Stilling af Ansvar og Autoritet. Den elskede Johannes, der sad fangen paa den ensomme Ø Patmos, kunde ikke lukkes ude fra den uendelige Aands vidunderlige Aabenbarelse. Daniel opløste Skrækken for Løvekulen i en straalende Manifestation af stedse-nærværende Liv. I det tolvte Kapitel af Apostlenes Gerninger læser vi Beretningen om Peter i Fængslet, sovende mellem to Fangevogtere og bundet med Lænker. Men hans Venners Bøn og aandelige Forstaaelse beviste, at en hvilken som helst Slags Fangenskab ophører, naar den guddommelige Kærligheds Lys slippes ind. Da Peter fulgte en Engels Ledelse, opdagede han, at selv den tunge Jærnport, som førte ud til Staden, aabnede sig for ham. Det er interessant at lægge Mærke til, at hans Lænker faldt til Jorden, efter at han havde adlydt den himmelske Befaling: "Staa op i Hast!"

Hvad kan vi gøre for vore Kære, der holdes i Fængsler og i Koncentrationslejre? Lad os glæde os over, at Mennesket aldrig kan komme i en Situation, hvor Guds Hjælp kan gøres ugyldig. Gennem Anvendelsen af Kristen Videnskab bliver det i Dag bevist af utallige Mennesker, at Kristendommen, naar den anvendes med Forstaaelse, er en praktisk Hjælp ved Løsningen af et hvilket som helst Problem, og det ondes Magtesløshed bliver demonstreret af dem, der først løfter sig op over Harme, Had og Ønsket om menneskelig Hævn.

Efter Korsfæstelsen sad Jesu Disciple i Tungsindighed og Sorg bag lukkede Døre, men den Kærlighed, som Mesteren genspejlede, kunde ikke lukkes ude. De skelnede den stedse-nærværende Kristus, som Jesus manifesterede, og lærte at kende noget af den Fred, der ikke afhænger af materielle Omstændigheder eller Omgivelser for sin Virkeliggørelse. Hvilken Sejr troede Jesu Fjender ikke, at de havde vundet, og hvor sløve var ikke disse vildledte Disciple! De mente, at han, der kendte Gud, kunde udelukkes fra Guds Hjælp. For deres forblindede Opfattelse syntes han at være livløs og hjælpeløs og forladt af sin Fader. De kunde lige saa godt have prøvet paa at skille en Solstraale fra Solen og indespærre den i det mørke Gravkammer! Da han vidste, at Mennesket er Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens Billede, kunde han ikke mere holdes i Lænker, end Gud kunde holdes fangen. Fordi vor Mester ikke tillod noget at formørke sin Bevidsthed om I'v som Gud, kom Opstandelsens Morgen og Befrielsens frydefulde Englebudskab.

Den Kærlighed, der tilskynder uselvisk Bestræbelse, beskytter alt det, der genspejler Kærlighed. Lad os fatte Mod og nære Tillid til guddommelig Beskyttelse. I *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* skriver Mrs. Eddy (S. 1): "Vær forvisset om, at du aldrig kan fattes Guds udstrakte Arm, saa længe du er i Hans Tjeneste."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

East and West Meet in Siam

I TRANSFERED to the Debsirindr School for my final two years of high school. It was a bigger and more modern school than the Pradoom Kongka, although they were both under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The Headmaster of this new school was also an Englishman, and there were five other foreign teachers, an Italian teacher who taught French, an Irish teacher who taught grammar, two English teachers for science and mathematics, and an American teacher who substituted for the others. The American teacher was friendly to the students, and they often did not treat him with enough respect. The European masters were strict, and demanded a great deal of discipline from us. . . .

The American liked to invite students to his house to meet his wife, who taught a school for girls. . . .

We students also tried to teach him the Siamese language, so that the Ministry of Education might consider increasing his salary. Most English masters received over four hundred ticals a month, but he received only three hundred. He would receive another hundred if he passed an examination in Siamese. A few of us from his class helped coach him in the language, and a Siamese teacher wrote a lecture for him in Siamese. He memorized the whole lecture like a parrot, but he knew only vaguely what it was about. One day an examiner was sent from the Ministry of Education to hear his lecture. I begged all my friends in the class to cooperate and not to laugh at his funny pronunciation. The lecture was on how Christopher Columbus discovered America. It went on splendidly for a while until the American teacher skipped two lines which he was supposed to say. Then his gestures dragged behind his speech. The whole scene became ridiculously funny. While his mouth was explaining about the primitive Indian tribes, his gestures were still describing the fish in the ocean. The examiner was confused. But one of our friends burst out in laughter, causing the whole class to follow suit. The teacher felt embarrassed. But he was a good-hearted man who had no ill feeling toward his students.

The Siamese people were rather pro-American, because the United States was the first nation to abolish extraterritoriality, and we appreciated the service of Mr. Francis B. Sayre who helped revise our treaties with the other powers. The American missionary activities in the fields of education and hospitalization proved most beneficial to the welfare of the people. Generous American philanthropists helped us more in many humanitarian purposes than any other people in the world. So the grateful Siamese became pro-American, and bought American products. We usually did not bargain about price when we saw the label, "Made in U. S. A.". . . .

I began to read European and American literature, and became acquainted with the work of Dickens, Dumas, Voltaire, and Mark Twain. I translated Tennyson and Wordsworth into Siamese verses which were accepted by the weekly magazines. My father was proud of his sixteen-year-old son and gave me generous rewards for my writing. —From "My Boyhood in Siam," by KUMUT CHANDRUANG. (New York: John Day.)

New Snow

Murmuring over the low, snug room,
Lissome moves the soft firelight.
We stand at the ice-edged window
looking
Out to the deep snow-laden night.

New snow lines the trees,
Hangs at the branches' edge.
It buries the low-lying pine and
muffles
The cedar hedge.

It looks beyond one's depth,
It lies so deep.
Over head and ears
Like children's sleep.

CATHERINE LAWRENCE

Blue Evening

Over the river meadows
The sun drops low.
At the shores a cool mist rises,
Blue and slow.

Facing a shell-pink sky
Of ebbing light,
A long blue heron flies
Into the night.

ESTHER BALDWIN YORK

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"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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NAME .....
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Intimate Message: Washington

Suspended Friction ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

What is the present relationship between the President and Congress?

A series of events have tested the temper of the legislature since it reassembled. It is obviously waiting for a chance to reassert itself, and one or two such cases have appeared. Thus far they are of a minor nature.

Democratic leaders tried to pay a political debt to Representative Vito Marcantonio, radical American Labor Party member from New York, by putting him on the Judiciary Committee, and were overwhelmingly blocked; Mr. Roosevelt tried to name Edward Flynn, Bronx political leader, to be Minister to Australia and found the Senate opposition so stiff that he withdrew his name rather than face defeat. These were only preliminary sparring rounds however.

Most observers feel that the big blow-off is yet to come. That is, it will come if Mr. Roosevelt is not too fast for his opponents.

That there is antagonism between the majority of Republicans and conservative Democrats in Congress to the New Deal wing goes without question. The antagonism between legislature and executive has been enhanced by the election, and is waiting for a good opportunity to show itself.

That Congress will immediately reassert itself, when and if peace is declared, is also taken for granted. All the repressed Congressional ire will come to a head then with a bang is certain, if it has not done so before. But meanwhile the curious strained relationship continues, with the President's ardent personal supporters in a minority in both houses, the New Deal Democrats in the Senate outnumbered and the actual Democratic majority in the House amounting to only a handful of votes more than the Republicans.

Fast-Moving Events

How then does Mr. Roosevelt keep control? Why doesn't the ice break under him?

One reason is that ice often doesn't break if the skater is fast enough and quick enough on his feet. Events are moving so fast that it is hard for Congress to keep up with the executive.

Take the example of rationing: Opposition to control of canned goods hardly gets under way before the announcement of shoe rationing is made; the McNutt manpower mobilization order applying to heads of families in nonwar industries arouses revolt, but war developments move so swiftly that by the time opposition is adequately mobilized some new development may occur, or else the Administration swiftly compromises the matter, and goes on with something else.

It is the nature of war that the executive temporarily gains the ascendancy and most Congressmen acknowledge that this is largely inevitable, even though they resent their relegation to second place.

Then again, Mr. Roosevelt is being conciliatory. He offered no targets to shoot at in his annual message or his budget address. There were few chinks in his armor in these two messages. Furthermore, while Congress ploughs along with legislation and possible attacks on the Administration, Mr. Roosevelt flies across oceans and holds spectacular conferences. He can take the headlines away from Congress at any moment, under the peculiar war conditions now existing.

Mr. Roosevelt's enemies are gunning for him. Politics are still active in Washington. But sometimes the very eagerness of opponents to hit Mr. Roosevelt, or to strike at him through his friends or supporters is carried so far as to boomerang.

Dinner for the Hopkinses

The President was attacked through Harry L. Hopkins, his alter ego. On Dec. 16 Mr. Hopkins and his wife, with 60 other high officials, were feted by Bernard M. Baruch, in honor of the Hopkinses' marriage. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan called it "a Belshazzar feast." Senator Hugh A. Butler (R) of Nebraska said, "I dread to think what is happening behind the scenes of lease-lend."

The implication was that Mr. Hopkins received wedding presents that compromised America's lend-lease position. But since that time Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, has testified on the Act's operation before a House committee and most signs point to its extension, while little serious attention is given to Mr. Hopkins, who has nothing to do with lend-lease anyway.

Roosevelt opponents seek to attack him through labor, to which the New Deal has been excessively friendly. But such a preposterous charge as that of the Beacon Journal of Akron, Ohio, picked up by anti-Roosevelt papers that seamen trade unionists refused to unload ships on Guadalcanal because of New Deal eight-hour-day restrictions, collapse when Congress investigates them.

The Dies Committee, popular in Congress for its attacks on "bureaucracy" and its anti-New Deal slant, will certainly be extended, but it weakens its case by going too far and trying to prove too much.

Roosevelt opponents would like to attack the President through rows in the War Production Board. But these latest rows are among big businessmen themselves, and not New Dealers, so ammunition is again fragmentary.

Thus the pull and haul between Congress and President goes on. The big immediate clash that many expected hasn't come. Observers in Washington still expect it, and there is a queer air of tension here and waiting. But for the moment, anyway, the right issue hasn't arrived.

The Country Speaks: Texas

A Native Returns (II) ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

Dallas, Texas

A survey of Oklahoma, Texas, the Border States and the Deep South discloses a situation in Democratic Party annals unique since the famous split in 1860 when the two factions of the party divided between John C. Breckenridge and Stephen A. Douglas. While the national party convention is a year and a half off, the situation is crystallizing in ways that show indubitable signs that the party in its traditional stronghold is riven between the New Deal and the conservatives who follow the tradition of Andrew Jackson.

Wherever one goes in the states embraced in this survey, comment is always the same—for and against the New Deal.

Those found for the New Deal on a trip by this writer of more than a fortnight were, without exception, recipients of New Deal largess, like farmers who receive agricultural administration grants and men and women on the Federal payroll.

Those against the New Deal were, without exception, professional men, big and little-business-men and citizens who hold that the Federal Government is properly the servant of the people —not an arbiter to "regiment" national life into a "social pattern contrary to American traditions."

Government a 'Trusteeship'

One commentator described the Southern thesis as having its genesis in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. He interpreted the "unalienated rights" declaration as affirming man's divine birthright, governments being instituted to secure these rights, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, thus conferring on government the powers of a "trusteeship."

He, a man in perfect position to gauge public sentiment in Texas, held that were the national elections held tomorrow, the Lone Star State would go Republican for the second time "if the Republican Party nominated a good man."

His bill of complaint against the New Deal was identical in its chief counts with that of both Democrats and Republicans throughout the territory brought under this survey. Heading the indictment were "profligate" spending and a fiscal policy "totally ignorant" of political economy, thus imposing excessive taxation; "regimentation" that ordered American lives in ways to which the people were wholly unaccustomed and wholly hostile, the building at the taxpayers' expense of a patronage machine without precedent in political history, and "an adventure in Socialism" designed to destroy every vestige of government under the Constitution.

Mortgaging the Future

The "unprecedented spending" was anathematized as carrying with it manifold dangers not only to the present generation, but to generations yet to be born, upon whom would be placed a "back-breaking debt" that would lower the standard of living and render more difficult than ever before the accumulation by the middle-bracket worker of competency that would insure a reasonably comfortable retirement in age.

The President's budget message, anticipating a deficit of more than $71,000,000,000 by the end of June, 1944, under the present tax laws, was seen as indicative of the Administration's lack of fiscal wisdom, and in support of this, comment embraced the New Deal budget record, which rose from $6,370,000,000 in 1934, when the national debt was $27,053,000,000, to an estimated expenditure of $104,128,000,000 in 1944 and a national debt of $210,549,000,000, the increased spending being progressive by billions of dollars each year.

No one could find ways and means under such a money outgo whereby savings could be effected by the middle-income earner, whether white-collar worker or small-business man.

The effect, it was declared, would be a system of taxation over many years that would wipe out past savings and imperil protective insurance for dependents and home mortgages, ultimately reducing many self-supporting citizens to reliance on a Federal dole.

The spending indictment was not based on what it takes to defray legitimate cost in winning the war. Throughout every state under survey the demand for victory over the Axis Powers was unanimous and whole-heartedly insistent.

The consensus, however, was that waste had been widespread, and many instances were cited in attempts to prove this waste. One of these referred to an airfield in the building of which, it was said, $1,500,000 was spent, but when the work was done, "it was not safe for an airplane to land on it." Verification of this charge was impossible because of military secrecy which envelops Army and Air Force reservations.

One commentator in North Texas added another count to this indictment, basing it upon the program of the Administration in connection with education. He saw the dictation of the curricula of the universities and colleges which will receive government money a two-fold move to educate the youth of the nation along the lines of "New Deal Socialism" and instill in the youth of the United States a "militarist thought." It was, moreover, he held, a move in the direction of continued postwar spending of public funds, thus diverting the outgo from war production to other channels "without diminishing it."

Editorial Opinion

This thought was found to pervade the entire South and the Border States and is being reflected in the newspapers there. A typical editorial was printed in the Greenville, Texas, Morning Herald of Dec. 23, 1942, in which it recalled that "once the South seceded from the Union," but "that will never occur again."

"But that doesn't mean there couldn't be 'political secession' of the Southern branch of the Democratic Party from the Northern branch . . . ," it added.

"The destruction of the Democratic Party would be a bad thing. But it isn't the Southern Democrats who have precipitated the breach. Rather, they are in revolt against what the Northern Democrats, sponsored by the President and the majority leader in the United States Senate, Barkley, of Kentucky, sought to impose upon them only recently. The Southern Democrats termed it an invasion of their sacred inalienable rights—the sovereign rights of the states to confer upon the government in Washington only such Federal rights as the states should confer upon the Federal Government.

"This is not political piffle. Read the Constiution of the United States, regardless of how some may interpret it today, and see if the Federal Government, by its provisions, still a part of the Constitution, is not limited to the powers expressly conferred upon it by the various states. . . ."

While the Greenville Morning Herald editorial was in opposition to the anti-poll tax bill to broaden the franchise in the eight Southern States, it was symptomatic of the editorial policy of many Southern newspapers in relation to New Deal policies. These are traditionally Democratic organs. The New Deal, however, has ventured so far afield in what they see as inimical social programs, subservience to the demands of organized labor and politically powerful special privilege groups, that it has ceased to be representative of the Democratic Party of the South.

British Shipowners Bar 'Subsidy Race' in Postwar Period

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—British shipowners want a free hand after the war to rebuild the merchant fleet and are opposed to the "expensive luxury of a state fleet," a report issued today by the General Council of British Shipping said.

The report urged the peace settlement to include a guarantee against a renewed "subsidy race," which it said marked the prewar period.

"Britain must not be afraid to say to its allies that a strong British mercantile marine is just as necessary as a navy, army, and air force," the report says. The Council asked for freedom within a reasonable period after hostilities cease to rebuild the merchant fleet "so it may once more take its proud place among the merchant fleets of the world."

Peruvian Artist Offers Hope to Mexican Indians

Dr. Cossio del Pomar's School of Fine Arts in San Miguel Allende pleases War Minister with constructive work for welfare of aborigines—Cardenas requests extension of service to the Tarascans.

By Mabel F. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MIGUEL ALLENDE, Mexico—"General Cardenas was here recently and was so pleased with my constructive work among the Otomis in San Miguel Allende that he wants me to help the Tarascans."

It was Dr. Cossio del Pomar speaking of the present Minister of War, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas. Both men are of Indian descent and both are working for the welfare of the aborigines. The constructive work referred to is Dr. Cossio del Pomar's School of Fine Arts in San Miguel Allende. Ostensibly for art students from the Americas, the school is a front, so to speak, for Dr. Cossio del Pomar's work in educating Indians who come to the school, and arousing the Otomis to become self-supporting and good Mexican citizens.

At the request of General Cardenas, Dr. Cossio del Pomar has promised to go to Patzcuaro, Michoacan, and look over the field there. The General has offered him the museum in that city and guarantees the Mexican Government will pay the tuition of 50 Tarascan students.

Dr. Cossio del Pomar was born in Peru. At present his political party, the Apra, is out of favor. Apra is short for "Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana," which aims for the freedom and education of the Peruvian Indians and their eventual participation in civic life.

Welcome Guest in Mexico

Dr. Cossio del Pomar is a welcome guest of Mexico. He is a doctor of Philosophy, an Honorable Member of the Society of French Artists, and a member of the Academy of San Fernando of Madrid. He is a painter of no mean ability and has written books about social conditions in the Americas.

The aim of Dr. Cossio del Pomar has been to arouse the Otomis to a sense of responsibility and to enable them to earn a livelihood. While doing this, he points out to his art students the primitive beauties of Indian culture. For that purpose he engages Indian lecturers. The tuition of his students helps to educate the Indians. Although the Government gave the building in San Miguel Allende for the school, its upkeep must be met.

Four Indian boys who sleep at the school, do the heavy work, but have a chance to attend evening classes in English and arithmetic. Each year there are 20 Indian students. They have dinner and breakfast at the school and work at some craft, either weaving or ceramics. They attend classes in English grammar and arithmetic and at the end of two years receive a diploma and become members of the school alumni. For these Indian graduates there is Dr. Cossio del Pomar's Ranch, where they gather each night and holidays.

Many Applicants

That ranch is quite a distance from the Ermita, though a steep footpath takes the Indian there from town in about 15 minutes. There are hand ball and tennis courts, a swimming pool, and a baseball diamond.

Dr. Cossio del Pomar said that he has more applicants than he can provide for financially, although 200 pesos, or about $40, a year will educate one Indian boy.

Dr. Cossio del Pomar employs 25 Indian girls each year. They receive good pay, go to school at night, and wear neat uniforms. The change from a careless Indian girl into a neat-appearing young lady so delights the Indian young men, Dr. Cossio del Pomar says, that few Indian girls remain longer than three months at the school before becoming brides.

Dr. Cossio del Pomar does not overlook the fact that the three essentials for Mexican Indians are an adequate water supply in Indian villages, sanitation, and a market for their goods. Both he and General Cardenas are working for these goals.

The Ermita and Its Director

Left: Old well in the terraced garden of the Ermita, home of Dr. Cossio del Pomar, educator, author, and painter. Lower right: Dr. Cossio del Pomar, who is doing outstanding work among the Indians of Mexico. Upper right: "An Inca of Peru," painted by Dr. Cossio del Pomar.

Tire Recapping Open to All Without Permit About March 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, acting upon the suggestion of William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, has decided to eliminate Ration Board control over recapping of passenger automobile tires with reclaimed rubber, an OPA source said last night.

While the decision has been reached, the source said, the order putting the plan into effect, is not to be issued until about March 1. There was no explanation for the delay.

It was emphasized the plan is designed to conserve present tires and the reclaimed rubber stocks of the nation. The source said motorists should not consider the decision to mean that "the rubber situation was so much better that they can relax and drive more."

Under the present system, rationing boards automatically issue certificates for recapping tires if a tire inspector declares it is needed.

The spokesman declared there could be no great waste of rubber because no crude or synthetic materials are involved. Instead, he said, the nation's reclaimed rubber stocks will be conserved. A motorist will have his tire recapped when he believes it is needed and will thus save the carcass. Otherwise the tire would be lost and a "war tire" made from reclaimed rubber, would be purchased. Much more reclaimed rubber would be used in the war tire than in the recapping process.

The decision to allow motorists to have tires recapped without Ration Board consent or an inspection, came after OPA was assured by Mr. Jeffers that there was an adequate amount of reclaimed rubber available for the program.

The source also pointed out that the recapped tires could not be quickly worn out because the mileage cars can be driven is under strict Government control through gasoline rationing.

Surplus tires for all passenger cars have been purchased by the Government and therefore car owners cannot have several tires recapped and hoard them, it was pointed out.

Firestone Hopeful

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of Firestone Tire & Rubber Companyfi said that motorists probably will be able to squeeze through on their present tires until synthetic rubber is available in volume.

"At the beginning of the year we had on hand something over 400,000 tons of rubber," said Mr. Firestone in an interview after arriving from Akron, Ohio, for an inspection of southern California war plants.

"It is estimated, perhaps conservatively, that we can obtain new supplies of synthetic and natural rubber amounting to 275,000 tons," he added.

He said estimated needs for 1943 are 577,000 tons and on the basis of these figures there will be a stock pile of less than 120,000 tons by the end of the year.

The Firestone Company has two synthetic rubber plants in operation, he said, and before the end of the year there will be two more ready with four times the total capacity of the present two.

More 'Go' Signs Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Government sought today to put more "go" and less "stop" in traffic signals in order to save tires, gasoline and time.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, asked all state and municipal authorities to adjust traffic control methods to keep pace "with changing conditions."

Suggestions, based on a report by 20-odd traffic experts, included:

Elimination of unnecessary signals.

Shortened signal cycles, generally 35 to 50 seconds.

A system of primary transportation routes, to which preferred traffic control treatment would be given in each municipality.

Rubber Clouds Lift

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Administrator, said last night that the nation's synthetic rubber program is "getting along very nicely now" and indicated that, as far as the rubber supplies are concerned, there will be no need to enlarge the 17-state area in which pleasure driving is banned.

Mr. Jeffers, here to inspect a synthetic rubber plant, was asked whether there was any reason why motorists should be cut to a basic ration of less than four gallons a week outside the no-pleasure-driving region.

"Not so far as the rubber situation is concerned," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Jeffers told the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania that the program for building synthetic rubber plants is moving ahead nicely and that production in new plants "will hit stride next year."

MacArthur Chosen Warrior of Year

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 9

The Indian Confederation of America has voted Gen. Douglas MacArthur the year's outstanding warrior, Chief Fallen Trees, Keeper of Wampum, announced today.

General MacArthur will be honored with a war bonnet and hailed a chief in ceremonies Saturday night. Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, has been designated by the War Department to receive the bonnet for him.

Joseph Stalin was selected a year ago as the outstanding warrior of 1941.

Shoe Stores Begin Sales Under Ration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — Shoes are back on sale today on a rationed basis—after a one-day "freeze" on purchases.

Resumption of sales was accompanied by a plea from Price Administrator Prentiss Brown that people wear the shoes they now have as long as they can and buy new ones only when actually necessary. He estimated 50,000,000 pairs of shoes were now lying idle in closets.

Under the rationing setup, each person will be allowed three pairs of shoes a year. Stamp No. 17 in the coffee-sugar rationing book is good for the purchase of one pair any time between now and June 15. A member of a family may give his stamp to another member if he wishes to do so.

Shoe Warning

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has not guaranteed that each person will be able to purchase three pairs of shoes a year, W. W. Stephenson of Washington, Chief of the Footwear Division of OPA, said Feb. 8.

Speaking to 3,500 retail and wholesale shoe dealers, Mr. Stephenson declared:

"The three pairs per year ration must not be taken as a definite commitment by the OPA. The OPA thus far has decreed only one pair of shoes for each person for the next four months. What happens after that depends upon production—the vital factor."

He added that the OPA hopes it will be able to maintain a three-pair-a-year ration schedule, but he added that no promises could be made on that score.

Questioned after his address as to how the three pairs per year story became circulated, Mr. Stephenson said the statement was put out "by somebody who had a brainstorm in Washington."

He explained that it was possible that the coupon to be designated as valid for a second pair of shoes this year may have to cover a five-months instead of a four-months period. Mr. Stephenson said even this statement was not definite and that the actual rationing of shoes after the first four months would depend entirely on shoe production.

La Guardia's Tip

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia said Feb. 8 he forgot that some shoe stores were open on Sunday when he tipped off his radio audience to the impending ration announcement.

"I took a little liberty," he said. "But I am sure it isn't fatal. If it hadn't been Sunday, I would not have taken the liberty I did."

The Mayor's remark—"It will not be food, and in the meantime do not do any unnecessary walking"—followed his announcement that the Government would ration a new article. The tip precipitated a rush of business to a number of New York stores which are closed on Saturdays.

English Poet Records Poem for Special Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP)—The English poet Alfred Noyes, Feb. 8, narrated for recording his poem for a special motion picture production, "Corregidor," in which Otto Kruger and Elissa Landi are starred.

Mr. Noyes' poem stresses the greater unity and understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

More Than Billion Is Sought For Goal of Five Ships a Day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — Carrying more than a billion dollars to speed the Maritime Commission to its goal of five merchant ships a day by next May, a $2,621,104,379 independent offices supply bill was sent to the House today by its Appropriations Committee. House consideration tentatively was scheduled for next Monday.

Almost 90 per cent of the total was for what the committee described as strictly war purposes, including $887,017,000 for the Veterans Administration; $1,289,780,000 for the Maritime Commission; $88,000,000 for the Public Roads Administration, and $19,454,500 for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

The total was $6,488,206 below budget estimates and $212,906,193 under appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year.

However, the Committee said, "it is fair to state that when the 1944 totals are finally compiled, they may well show an increase over the 1943 appropriations on war items," since the 1943 totals included $615,000,000 for war housing and $150,000,000 for emergency funds for the President which were granted in supplemental acts last year and were not contained in the regular comparable bill. The 1944 budget contained no recommendation for these emergency items, which usually are handled in separate legislation.

Without comment, the Committee omitted a budget recommendation for $1,400,000 for the National Resources Planning Board, headed by President Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic A. Delano.

Other large cuts from budget recommendations were $1,178,000 in the Civil Service Commission's national defense activities and $750,000 in the Securities and Exchange Commission's general expenses.

Included in the measure was $205,500 to enable the Budget Bureau to set up a field service built around four field offices at as yet undesignated locations; $50,000 to permit the Civil Service Commission to carry out investigations under the Hatch "No Politics" Act; $5,590,314 for national defense activities of the Federal Communications Commission, and $5,000,000 to continue construction of the Inter-Amercian Highway.

The Committee informed the House that in addition to the funds carried for the Maritime Commission, a supplemental estimate for another $5,250,000,000 in contract authorization for the Commission was under consideration and soon would be presented.

The $887,017,000 for the Veterans Administration included $117,677,000 for administration; 493,000,000 for pensions and compensation; $250,000,000 for national service life insurance, and $4,557,000 for hospital and domiciliary facilities.

Maritime Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — Enlarged from a $300,000,000 organization in 1938 to a $10,000,000,000 setup in 1943, the Maritime Commission expects to reach a production rate of five ships daily this May as it moves toward a goal of 5,003 merchant vessels to supply United Nations needs.

This was the program outlined by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, outspoken head of the Commission, in testimony made public today by the House Appropriations Committee.

"We are shooting at 18,890,000 tons" of shipping in 1943, Admiral Land told the Committee, and for 1944 "we assume that if we go on we will be after 20,000,000 or more."

The daily production rate in December, Admiral Land said, was four vessels, with prospects for five a day in May and 5½ next year if steel is available. Estimated deliveries were 793 vessels in 1942, with 2,239 this year and 1,971 in 1944.

U. S. Employment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—At the present rate of growth in federal employment, Uncle Sam will have an estimated 3,500,000 employees by next July 1.

The number as of last Nov. 30, Civil Service Commission officials told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the independent offices bill reported today, was 2,750,000, with an average estimated increase of 100,000 monthly.

Total personnel on June 30, 1940, one month after the start of the National Defense program, was 1,014,117.

War Plant Leases Honeymoon Isle As Vacation 'Paradise' for Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—Honeymoon Isle—where newlyweds once started married life at the expense of a New York real estate promoter—is going to become a war workers' "paradise."

William S. Jack, President of Jack & Heintz, Inc., announced yesterday that his company had leased the 50 thatch-roofed cottages on the 335-acre island in the Gulf of Mexico for the associates' (Mr. Jack's term for his employees) vacations.

The concern's 4,500 associates, who are working 12 hours a day, seven days a week producing warplane parts, will be given the choice of a holiday in the South during the next few months or at Harbor Island in Georgia Bay next summer, with expenses paid.

Two months ago the Company started sending employees to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where it had leased 11 cottages. These were found "insufficient for our needs," said Mr. Jack, and the concern decided to rent the isle, 25 miles from Tampa.

"Beginning March 8 our associates will go in groups of 100 at a time," Mr. Jack added. "They pay their train fare and the Company, which has leased the cottages at $20 a week, pays their expenses after they get there. "It'll be a real little paradise."

Mr. Jack said the Company's agreement with the American Federation of Labor Machinists Union calls for a two-week vacation with pay and that the Honeymoon Isle plan replaces a former one of giving each associate $100 for vacation expenses.

He reported that not a single working hour had been lost by the Company so far this month and that it hoped to keep this record intact throughout February.

Paper Order Modified

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The War Production Board Feb. 8 modified its paper production order to permit limited output of paper doilies, coasters, shirt bands, collar supports and slippers.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mothers Can Aid Peace by Teaching Children to Regard All Men as Brothers, Says the Begum Shah Nawaz

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 11

Editor's Note: The Begum Shah Nawaz, only woman member of the India National Defense Council, a member of India's delegation to the 1942 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and for the past 15 years, one of the most prominent women in public life in India, gives the following interview, expressing the Indian woman's viewpoint on what women may do toward a better postwar world.

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Women today show no reluctance to declare the kind of a world they want. They are decided about it. No exception was the Begum Shah Nawaz, outstanding Indian woman, who has played a prominent part in the public life of her country during the past 15 years.

She is one of the few women in India to hold a political post, serving as Parliamentary Secretary of the Government of the Punjab in the Department of Education, Medical and Public Health. In 1941 the Begum Shah Nawaz was appointed the only woman member of the National Defense Council of the Government of India, and a short time ago undertook the task of organizing the women's side in the national war front for the whole of India, including the Indian States.

With a gleam of humor in her serious eyes, she observed, "I'm sure that if the world had been handed over to the women long ago, we couldn't have made a worse mess of it.

Motherhood Common Bond

"But, seriously," she continued, "I believe that the ideal world we want, which means the brotherhood of mankind, can be realized through the women of the world. I have found in my travels in many lands that women of all classes, color, and creed feel kindly toward each other. I suppose it is their motherhood. When at Geneva with the League of Nations in 1932, where I spent three months as a collaborator in its permanent Secretariat, we used to discuss world problems relating to women and children, and we found them quite generally the same the world over—only the garb was different.

"Women in the East are handicapped today by rusty and stern tradition—polygamy, child marriages, many widows. But let us leave that, which is slowly changing, and speak of the world of the future—the world women want. In this world there are no wars. There is a happy human family helping each other, protecting each other's rights and interests. In this world we want, there should be the blessing of cooperation and co-ordination — a world where backward nations would be regarded more as younger members of the same family who should be helped to get rid of their handicaps so that humanity could become one congenial whole. This is the world many are today visualizing for the future."

The Begum then spoke of the close-knit world of today, interlinked by scientific developments, and said it was her considered opinion that "a United States of the whole world, having one central body co-ordinating all effort, alone can bring peace and prosperity to humanity."

Realization Through Women

Stressing again that the ideal of the brotherhood of mankind can be realized through the women of the world, she pointed out that "it is for them who rear children to see that they are given an international outlook, and regard themselves and their children as citizens, not of one nation, but of the world."

A slim hand moved the blue and silver sari closer about her black hair, and a faraway thoughtfulness crept into her aristocratic face. She spoke slowly and with deliberation: "Mothers know what war means, and to save those sons they have brought up with so much effort from becoming cannon fodder, it is for mothers to cultivate international thought and to see that it is implanted in the minds of their children.

"In my own country, in Great Britain, in Canada and over here, I have always tried to bring this home to the members of my sex, and have spoken to them at length on how they should work to achieve success in this sphere of human society. It is all-important.

"Many of our children have never known peace. The greatest blessing we can bestow on them is to help them to create a world where they can have a chance to taste the fruits of this blessing. I call upon my sisters in every country, specially in the United Nations, to work wholeheartedly to this end. Let them create a love for each other in the minds of their children—a love that knows no barrier of caste, color, race, or creed—a love that will unite all human beings in one world of brotherhood, and bless this globe with the blessing of peace."

"What place will Indian women occupy in shaping peace policies?" I queried.

"There are 80 women members of legislatures in different Provinces, or States, in India today," she replied, "one minister, two Parliamentary Secretaries, two deputy speakers, and seven whips of their different parties. These women are already playing a very important part in the administration of their respective Provinces, and in the Central Legislature. You may be sure they will have something to say in the shaping of the future policies of their motherland. And quite apart from these activities, there are large numbers of women who are taking a prominent part in all the well-known women's organizations of India, and also working in the many political parties.

"Women are going to play an outstanding role in Indian politics, and as a result they will have their place in any plans afoot for the reconstruction of the whole world."

Returning to India

The Begum, who had been touring the United States, was returning to her country where she has taken over the work of organizing the women in the Indian States, as well as in British India to aid in the war.

"My feeling is that the war effort can be considerably accelerated by organizing women," she said. "As an example: the average Indian woman tries to invest all her savings in jewelry. It is for us to point out that money so invested brings no income, whereas if invested in defense loans or defense certificates it would mean regular income."

As another instance where women's influence is needed she said, "In the last three years I have discovered that young boys of good families are anxious to obtain commissions in the Army, Navy and Air Force, but unfortunately, their womenfolk often prevent them from taking up military service. Much propaganda is needed to make women realize that if young men serve in the war, they will not only be fighting humanity's battle for freedom, but also securing chances for a bright future. In the case of several young men asking my help, I have managed to make mothers and grandmothers agree by explaining these matters."

By every approach the Begum Shah Nawaz returns to the importance of mothers in shaping the world we want. In her opinion, theirs is the stellar role. Their influence for good is boundless. Their love of humankind all-embracing. Their power and patience, endless. In their strong hands she confidently rests the responsibility for shaping of the world we want.

Eleventh of 30 articles

British Information Services

The Begum Shah Nawaz, only woman member of the National Defense Council of the Government of India.

Here Are Some Useful 'Pointers' For Your Food Buying

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After you have budgeted your food points, there are several ways to make sure that you will be a wise point-shopper.

When you buy foods that take a number of points, or when buying several different rationed foods at a time—as a can of tomatoes, a can of juice and a package of prunes—use the high-point stamps first. And, caution the rationing experts, don't use more stamps than you need to make up the amount. For example, for a 16-point purchase, use two 8-point stamps, and not three fives and a one.

You see, your grocer cannot give you change for your point stamps. You must give him the exact number of points to cover your purchases, and you'll be out of luck unless you save some of the smaller denominations for times when you want to make low-point purchases. Even when you buy on a charge account, you must give the grocer the correct number of points, or you must give them to the delivery boy if you have an order sent.

Point shopping will not be difficult, but it will take more time—time for you and the grocer to figure up your bill in money and points. That's why it's better to shop early in the week and early in the day—so the stores will not be overcrowded with late shoppers, the war workers and others who cannot get to the store early.

Flexible Meal Planning

It will be easier to take advantage of available food supplies if you are not too rigid in your shopping and menu plans. In wartime, your grocer just cannot guarantee to have all of your favorite foods on hand at all times. Some of the things you have always used may not be the best buys in points. Or they may be out of stock. That means taking some second choices, and getting acquainted with unfamiliar foods, which have lower point values.

And, of course, you will want to buy only those rationed foods for which you cannot get unrationed substitutes. You will find fresh fruits and vegetables, dried peas, beans and other lentils, other dried vegetables, cereals of all kinds and your home-canned foods a big help in stretching your ration of commercially canned and processed foods. Incidentally, now is the time to use your soup pot, and to use it often, since canned soups are on the ration list.

When buying fresh fruits and vegetables, here's a tip from government home economists. Wise buying doesn't mean just buying those that are plentiful, they say. It means choosing the freshest, crispiest ones you can find. They have more food value and are more appetizing.

For the busy homemaker at work all day in an office or war plant, the cut in quickly served canned and frozen foods may seem a challenge to ingenuity. This is where raw fruits and vegetables come to the rescue.

Raw Vegetables for Salads

They're always appetizing and colorful. Tossed green salads, raw carrots, radishes, cucumbers, and other salad vegetables, in season, are always good. But have you tried serving a salad of raw spinach, mixed with thin slices of raw turnip and a few slivers of raw string beans Tossed with a good, tart French dressing, it's a delicious combination, and decidedly on the different side. A few flowerettes of cauliflower are good here, too.

Raw vegetables don't have to be a steady diet, either. Many vegetables—most of the green ones, and a good many of the other kinds—are better when they are cooked only very short periods of time, just to the crisp-tender stage. If you are fortunate enough to have a pressure saucepan, the answer is simple. Or, you can steam them in a tightly-covered pan for a short period of time. Spinach, cabbage, cut broccoli, and carrots are just a few that can be cooked quickly. Cutting any vegetable into small pieces and dropping into already-boiling, salted water will also reduce the cooking period considerably.

Fried or glazed apples make a pleasant change from the usual vegetable accompaniment to meat. And any of the fresh fruits can be stewed quickly to take the place of canned or dried fruits. Winter pears, cooked in a fairly small amount of water with maple syrup for sweetening, are particularly good. Baked grapefriut and oranges are as good for dessert as for an appetizer.

When you do use some of your precious canned vegetables, serve them in combination with other foods. It will take less to feed the family, and the result will be some new and interesting combinations—omelette with canned asparagus tips, creamed mushrooms and peas on hot rice, canned string beans mixed with chopped celery and lettuce in an appetizing salad.

Ways to Conserve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here are two ways of conserving which I have found helpful, and want to pass along.

A little leftover pie dough may be rolled thin, cut in circles squares or triangles and baked to serve with soup or salad. With the latter, a dot of jelly, jam, or soft cheese adds an attractive touch, and putting a "top" on it makes a sandwich for a lunch box.

A small amount of any kind of cold meat minced, beans, macaroni, or mashed potato, will make a delicious and satisfying sandwich filling by adding a spoonful of chopped pickle, horseradish-mustard, or chili sauce.

500 other MONARCH FOODS—all Just as Good!

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

A boon to busy Mothers!

Macy's New Youth Centre Catalog for Spring and Summer, 1943*

With the family car practically in cold storage—with travel facilities to shopping centers sharply curtailed—mothers face a problem in buying advantageously for their children. Macy's new Spring and Summer catalog will help you solve this problem. Shop from it right from your own home! Buy from the world's widest choice of correct, high quality clothes for children from crib to college age.

Send for your free copy today! Only limited number of catalogs.

MACY'S YOUTH CENTRE, HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. C.
Please send me my free copy of Macy's Youth Centre catalog for Spring and Summer 1943
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My Sunday Firewatch

By Kathleen Newton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is seven o'clock of a dull morning. Not a sound breaks the stillness. I open my eyes—one glance at the alarm clock, and I am out of bed. Heavens! It is my Sunday morning firewatch at the office, and I must relieve the three officers on duty since last night's blackout.

I dash to the kitchenette of the three-room flatlet, light the gas under the kettle, and the double boiler containing porridge—thence to the bathroom where the geyser is soon at work. I might have known it was Sunday as the radio of the downstairs flat, which awakens my weekdays at seven, is today silent. Having swallowed my meager breakfast, strapped on my gas mask, clutched my writing materials and book of the moment, I swing along the familiar road to the office.

Today it is as yet deserted except for a few who are returning from their night duty, and who cast commiserating glances at me. Still fewer, in Sunday best, are on their way to early service. Oh, dear old church bells, when will your chimes again proclaim a day of rest?

Greetings of the Morning

A noisy dispatch rider shoots past me at reckless speed on his lone way north—a gray uniformed WAAF hastens home on leave. A truck full of soldiers speeds uphill, and the men give me a grin and hand wave. I dash on, only stopping to lay twopence on a news vendor's barrel for a Sunday paper. As I round the corner, the clock points to a quarter to eight, and I arrive breathless at the door, where Mr. S.—awaits me on the steps.

"Sorry if I've kept you waiting!" I murmur.

"Oh, that's all right," he replies, magnanimously. "Official time is an hour after blackout. We had a quiet night."

"Your household won't be aroused too early by your arrival, you can now leave me and the rest of the world to firewatch," I laugh.

After he has left I go round the rooms. Today I'll act the manager at his desk. But first, I sweep up the clutter of spent matches in the hearth, draw back the blackout curtains, clear up a dish or two . . . no woman's hand has been here since one o'clock Saturday. Yet I notice how neatly the Army blankets on the three beds supplied for firewatchers have been rolled back. They are bare of linen except for crumpled pillowcases. The stirrup pump nearly trips me up in the hall. It is beside the red pails of water.

The manager's desk is soon dusted. Now for brightening the general Mondayish atmosphere of stained distempered walls, ink-marked tables, and brown floor.

Next door someone has tuned in on the wireless, a record inquires, "Will you have the next romance with me?" I smile at the irony of the words here. A few starlings compete for an apple core thrown to them. Those three firewatchers must have been to the fish-and-chip shop for their supper last night—a favorite ten o'clock meal on duty. The net is still on the pingpong table, the largest one in the outer office. One or two thin magazines lie about. There's not much with which men can occupy their time on duty—no wonder my arrival seemed long-delayed.

Serves a New Purpose

This house, pre-war, was a maternity home, now requisitioned for an office. So many private houses have changed their jobs these war years. I glance round the rooms. A tall rusty nursery fender alone indicates the past. A couple of tin helmets hang above firewatchers' overalls. A first-aid box stands on a cupboard shelf. The bathroom, shorn of bath, has been converted into the tearoom—office cups and saucers stand on tin trays. I shall soon make a hot drink for myself.

From my window I look down on the uniform red brick dwellings of workers in small gardens. Let us hope Hitler will leave that gasometer alone. Suddenly I find I have no matches, too precious to be left about these days. Next door I rap, and am lent a lighter.

At ten-thirty footsteps on the pavement below my window break the stillness. A mother and her children are on their way to church. I turn on the wireless, and as the old hymn peals out—"All people that on earth do dwell"—I wonder that they have not yet learned to dwell in unity. My thoughts picture all other firewatchers and men on duty on this day, and I am rested in the knowledge that "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Even the distant sound of what may be an ack-ack gun does not disturb me as I lean back and enjoy the radio service.

Woman Runs Paper to Aid War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The demand of our times for money and work in support of one fund or another has been the means of developing unusual ideas in unusual places, for wherever people live, they today "have a mind to work" for their particular cause.

Perhaps one of the most unusual methods of raising money is that of publishing a newspaper, a "newspaper" which is unique in certain respects. In a little town on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, The Bulletin of Baie Comeau, Quebec, was established in March, 1941, by Mrs. J. Harvey Wilson who now acts as managing editor.

One of its unique aspects is that it is bilingual, owing to the fact that 50 per cent of its subscribers are French-speaking. In the beginning the paper was called The Town Crier but this could not be readily translated into French and was later changed to The (Le) Bulletin.

Work All Voluntary

Another unique point is that all work in connection with it is voluntary. Since there is no press in the town, and the town depends on boats in summer and planes in winter for transportation and mail service, the paper is printed locally by mimeograph. A considerable corps of workers is necessary to cut stencils, translate copy, hand-letter the advertisements and rule them; print, assemble, staple and mail the finished copies.

As regular features, The Bulletin has a sports page, a woman's page, a library column, Red Cross notes, local news and social items besides a column devoted to "News of Our Boys and Girls in the Forces" and editorials, all of which are contributed by different people. In each issue also are published news columns sent in from places along the coast by appointed representatives, where groups of subscribers are located, for The Bulletin serves a large territory. In fact it is the only publication between Murray Bay and Labrador.

Receives Merchants' Support

Although published only every second Wednesday, the local merchants declare it is a first-class advertising medium and support it loyally. Classified ads get sure-fire results, perhaps because of the remoteness of the community. Its advertising rate is $5.00 a page in either language and subscription is $1.25 a year. At first, Girl Guides delivered and sold copies from door to door at 5 cents, but when winter weather set in, it was thought best to put it on a subscription basis and deliver through the post office, which has been done ever since.

Already, the surprising sum of $900 has been turned over to the Red Cross from this enterprise. It is estimated that circulation takes care of expense, such as paper, ink, stencils, staples, postage, etc., while the advertising approximately represents the profit.

A happy spirit prevails among these volunteer workers who feel they are doing something towards Canada's war effort in this little out-of-the-way place, and they look forward to every second week when The Bulletin, which has now become an established factor in the community, has to "go to press!"

It's Good This Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a recipe for preparing cauliflower an unusual way.

Wash it thoroughly, cook it whole in salted water about 20 minutes or until tender, and drain. Butter a baking dish and place the cauliflower on it and cover it with butter first and then mayonnaise. Cover completely with mayonnaise and place in a hot oven to brown. It will only take a few seconds.

Huge Takings of Frozen Meat By U. S. Cause War Speculation

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Recent accumulation by the Government of huge quantities of frozen meat points to the growing military and lend-lease needs for such supplies.

So far this withholding from the civilian market of larger and larger stocks of meat, causing an unpleasant disruption in those markets in some areas, has been considered in the light of the home front effect.

But the marked stepup in Government buying and freezing of meat reflects preparations for expanding military operations and lend-lease and rehabilitation activities.

Practically all meat sent to United States armed forces outside the nation must of course be frozen, as is that bought for lend-lease purposes. It is this pyramiding stock of Government meat that has given rise to some complaints from such areas as Boston, where housewives have had particular trouble in finding what they need.

The amount of meat withheld by the Government from civilian use increased by 41 per cent during the period from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, and since then the accumulation has driven ahead at a steadily greater rate. It is being stored in a number of places throughout the country, not just in Chicago.

Figuring That Government Knows

These figures are cited by some to show that the Government is buying more meat than it needs, taking it away from civilians, in other words, just to put it in cold storage. Army sources very naturally cannot tell for what purpose this storage is, but observers hold that the Government must know what it's needs are, and what the demands are going to be. There would be no purpose in thus buying and storing meat in such quantities if it were not to be used in the interests of the war effort, it is pointed out.

However, other complaints are based not on the total amount thus being diverted from civilian markets, but on the unequal way in which the stocks have been obtained.

One vigorous protest is from Malcolm McCabe, secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, who declares that the Government stocks have been built up at the expense apparently of such already short areas as New England. He feels that whatever the Government's total needs, those needs should be drawn from available supplies in such a way as to avoid accentuating regional shortages.

It is even suggested by some that these Government stocks be allocated to short areas to satisfy civilian demand, but this is held to be impractical if not impossible. For one thing it would be difficult to sell this stored meat to civilians because it is not only frozen, but much of it is prepared and packed for particular purposes which don't always fit into the home-front scheme. Then, too, there is the primary need of the armed forces.

Results from Sinking

Those responsible for the storing of this meat admit that the process of accumulation may in some instances temporarily result in an unevenness in some areas. They insist that this is something that will iron itself out, however. Also it is pointed out that unforeseen emergencies may have an entirely unplanned and unavoidable local effect.

It is learned that at least one shipload of frozen meats was recently sunk in the Atlantic. Those to whom this meat was going had to have supplies immediately. In order to make up for this loss, meat was withdrawn from civilian supplies at the nearest point, packed, and sent out again into the submarine infested waters. That military demand made it unwise to seek out supplies from some distant areas where there was no marked shortage. Those soldiers couldn't wait.

The marked shortage in such places as Boston and New York is due chiefly, it is explained here again, to the fact that when ceiling prices were set last spring the base price was at a time when some religious groups banned meat eating. This slack demand naturally pushed prices down, and it was those low prices that determined the ceiling for those areas. Naturally then available supplies gravitated toward areas with higher prices. Boston and New York suffered, not so much from a shortage of basic supply, but from a maldistribution.

A system of regional allocation was later aimed to correct this and now regional dollar and cents wholesale prices are working out to add some measure of relief, though this regional allocation has in the meantime apparently been in some degree upset by the Government spurt of activity in buying for storage.

Nation-wide dollar and cent prices on at least some kinds of meat, and institution soon of the point system of consumer rationing, it is expected by most experts in the meat field here will go far to iron out this whole trouble. They will not say that everyone will have as much meat to eat every week as he has had during 1941 and 1942, but it is held that despite Government buying there will be a civilian per capita supply practically equal to the average per capita supply of previous years.

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Verb in Indirect Discourse

38th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH DO YOU SAY	OR	THIS?
1. "I *will* do it," Max promised.		1. "I *shall* do it," Max promised.
2. "I believe I *shall* go," Eva answered.		2. "I believe I *will* go," Eva answered.

The correct sentences are at the left.

REPORTING

When reporting (repeating) remarks of others, you use what is called *direct* or *indirect discourse*. *Direct discourse* is repeating a speaker's statement in his exact words; *indirect discourse* is repeating his statement in your own words. In this lesson we shall discuss what *verb* to use when reporting remarks of others.

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
1. "I *shall* start soon." Fred announced.	1 Fred announced that he *should* start soon.
2. "I *will* go!" Bill asserted.	2. Bill asserted that he *would* go.

In the preceding examples, since Fred said *shall*, you report him with *should* (past tense of *shall*); since Bill used *will*, you report him with *would* (past tense of *will*). Thus, in general, in indirect discourse you change *shall* to *should* and *will* to *would*.

How should you report the two left-hand sentences given at the beginning of the lesson?

1. Max promised that he *would* do it.

2. Eva answered that she believed she *should* go.

Exercise 1

Put the direct discourse into indirect discourse.

1. "I will not agree to that plan," he declared. . . . He declared that he . . . . . not agree to that plan.

2. "I shall probably come," remarked Ned. . . . Ned remarked that he . . . . . probably come.

3. "Ed will start tomorrow," Jane asserted. . . . Jane asserted that Ed . . . . . start tomorrow.

4. "The twins will study," he assured us. . . . He assured us that the twins . . . . . study.

5. "I will not consent to the scheme," Ted affirmed. . . . Ted (etc.) . . . . . .

6. "I will go," Bob stated. . . . Bob (etc.) . . . . . .

7. Peter remarked, "I believe I shall win.". . . Peter (etc.) . . . . . .

CAN AND MAY

How shall we report a speaker who has used *can* or *may*? A previous lesson (Lesson 17) explained the meaning of *can* and *may*. Let us review the meaning of these words:

Can expresses *power* or *ability*. (Mental or physical.)

May expresses *permission* or *indecision*.

I *can* swim that distance. (*can*, physical ability.)
You *may* go. (*may*, permission.)

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
1. "*Can* you read rapidly?" asked June.	1. June asked whether I *could* read rapidly.
2. "*May* I borrow your book?" inquired Joe.	2. Joe inquired whether he *might* borrow my book.

In indirect discourse, if the speaker said *can*, report him with *could;* if he said *may*, report him with *might*.

Exercise 2

Change from direct to indirect discourse.

1. "You may go," stated the attorney. . . . The attorney stated that I . . . . . go.

2. "Can you hear my voice?" asked the speaker. . . . The speaker asked whether we . . . . . hear his voice.

3. "You may go if you study first," Madeline's tutor told her. . . . Madeline's (etc.) . . . . . .

4. Kenneth stated, "I can swim that distance easily.". . . Kenneth (etc.) . . . . . .

5. The pupil inquired, "May I leave at one o'clock?". . . The pupil (etc.) . . . . . .

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—would; 2—should; 3—would; 4—would; 5—Ted affirmed that he would not consent to the scheme; 6—Bob stated that he would go; 7—Peter remarked that he believed he should win.

Exercise 2: 1—might; 2—could; 3—Madeline's tutor told her that she might go if she studied first; 4—Kenneth stated that he could swim that distance easily; 5—The pupil inquired whether he might leave at one o'clock (or, whether or not he might. . . .).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Striking Teachers Explain to Pupils

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9 (AP)—Skipping the Three R's, 50 public school teachers went on a sit-down strike in suburban Rankin today, leaving about 1,500 pupils gazing perplexedly at them from their classroom seats.

The instructors struck in protest to the School Board's rejection last night of their demands for a $250-a-year salary increase or bonus "to meet the increased cost of living."

When school opened, the teachers passed out to fidgety pupils typewritten explanations of their wage demands. Maximum salaries are $1,600 in the high school and $1,400 in the three grade schools.

Trade of North Africa Upset by Allied Invasion

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the American Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS. Passed by censor. Feb. 6. Delayed.—The need still is strongly present for a cleanup in Algiers and Morocco, especially at key points, in relation to the war effort.

People don't like going to war here any more than do folk elsewhere. And the fact that the presence of American and British forces brought them back into war was not generally welcomed by the civilians.

There also has been an economic dislocation distasteful to many, though benefiting some. With it went dislocation of transport, rocketing the prices of foodstuffs, and the loss of the overseas markets for agricultural crops, notably oranges, which had to be left to rot because there were no means of disposing of them, though the troops here made a gallant effort at local consumption to balance things up.

The Allied Commission is now investigating the whole North African economic problem, which has bearing on many political problems.

Fighting French Divided

As to the de Gaullists—the Fighting French are found in small numbers and in various parties. By this is meant that they are divided among themselves. Before the Allied landing they represented a clandestine Republican movement. They are disclosing themselves only slowly now.

In North Africa, in contrast to elsewhere in the French Empire, the de Gaulle movement does not here appear as a generally accepted symbol of continued resistance to the Axis. The General's following has been profoundly mystified and disappointed by his nonarrival early in the campaign and upset because his role at the Casablanca conference was played down in the press.

There is only a security supervision by the Allies over the press here. Last week end General de Gaulle's picture was printed for the first time as news was published concerning the forthcoming mission to give effect to the liaison between him and General Giraud.

Mimeographed clandestine issues of General de Gaulle's newspaper here, formerly suppressed but now allowed to reappear, made vitriolic attacks on General Giraud for what it considered his reactionary tendencies.

Plenty of Suspicion

There has been no open de Gaullist propaganda by the Allies to adjust the public view here and it would have to be imposed by force on the French authorities. The General's intentions are widely viewed with suspicion.

Regarding trades rights after the war, many Frenchmen seem to think both Americans and British open to suspicion in view of their steadily deepening interests in this largely undeveloped and potentially productive territory. The French certainly haven't forgotten their first reactions in Madagascar and Syria.

A further complication in the confused picture is the fact that many French people in Morocco and Algeria have relatives in France and Tunisia where Axis forces are installed.

There are more Italians than French in the civilian population of Tunisia now and, while the Germans preserve a rigidly correct attitude to them, I was told by a woman I met at the front [after she had escaped through enemy lines] that the Italians are making life very unpleasant for the Tunisian French.

Conditions in Tunisia

The French Resident General there at time of the landings was Admiral Estevan, an enthusiastic Darlan man to the end. Normally Tunisia is governed by the hereditary Bey, who is advised by the French Resident General.

The Bey has little executive power, but his presence on the throne has assured respect for the prejudiced Mahometan population. Tunisia is a department where Axis influence always has been strongest owing to the proximity of Italy and the high proportion of Italians in the population.

These are particularly disliked by the small Maltese minority. The annual yield of phosphates in Tunisia is second only to that of the United States, and the Axis is finding it most useful.

French Morocco

French Morocco is the most backward, barren and wild and at the same time most colorful of the three French North African territories.

Its ruler is the Sultan to whom President Roosevelt gave a dinner party and who assured the President of full co-operation. He governs through his Vizirs. The French administration is headed by a Resident General, and native governmental authorities have French counterparts which must validate all decisions before they become operative.

In Morocco as in Tunisia the Arab undercurrents have been toward greater independence, while in Algeria the Arabs have desired increased participation in public affairs.

Problems Vary in Areas

In all three departments—as in the strongly contrasted regions within them—there have been different reactions to Allied occupation and return of the French into the war.

Administrative problems of agricultural communities in wide open spaces are not akin to those of international crowds of the towns, and both are different again from those of wide desert areas under military or semimilitary control.

Such then was the vast proposition General Eisenhower and his advisers found on their hands when the Allies were established here. And it helps to understand why the experience of administration has been left so much as it was despite the numbers of Axis sympathizers in it.

'Parking' Man Gets Ahead With Cabbage

Wide World

War Transition in Heart of New Orleans

Harry Ducote is shown working in his Victory Garden in downtown New Orleans, just a block off Canal Street. He began the garden eight months ago around the narrow but long edge of his parking lot. The garden has produced 30 pounds of tomatoes, about 100 ears of corn, 150 radishes, 75 head of cabbage and 35 head of lettuce—and it's still producing. Mr. Ducote said the garden already has saved him about $26, with an investment of approximately $4.

Course Trains Men for Occupied Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 9—One will have to have more than the mere ability to speak the native language in order properly to administer foreign areas occupied by United Nations forces during or immediately after the war. It is in recognition of this fact, and that the time for such occupation may not be so very far off, that the University of Michigan, among other such agencies, has added a special course for the training of administrators and workers going into these territories.

Since November the Graduate School here has been engineering a program of specialized instruction dealing with the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Starting Feb. 8, new sections dealing with these central European countries will be offered, and the program will be extended to cover Japan, the Philippines, China, and southeast Asia.

The course so far has proved fairly popular, according to Dr. Howard B. Calderwood, who is in charge.

The military will be in control of these areas until their status is determined by international agreement. Many civilian workers and specialists, prepared particularly for this work are needed, though, in any such kind of local or regional setup.

Men Now In Training

The School of Military Government, of the War Department, at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, is pointing up special training for military administrators. Preparation for civilian service in this field is provided here at the University, and at some other institutions.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Harris, a member of the staff at the School of Military Government, in a recent address before the International City Managers' Association, pointed out some of the problems of military occupation.

The task, he said, calls for the highest quality of administration, with the primary purpose of protecting and serving our armed forces as long as hostilities continue or are in prospect, but also with the objective of continuing and developing the economics and resources of these areas.

It will not be enough, he noted, merely to restore law and order, and the essential governmental services of sanitation, water, police, health, and fire protection. The military government, he said, must go much further and do all of those things essential to the restoration of the economic and even the industrial life of the area as rapidly as possible.

Some Possible Conditions

Riots, disorders, sabotage and espionage under such circumstances are a constant threat, it is pointed out. The military administrator is likely to be faced with large-scale destruction of homes, factories, hospitals, highways, railways, schools, and other essential services and facilities. Foodstuffs are likely to be destroyed or removed ahead of the occupying forces. Banks will be closed and their currency and assets removed, paper money of the nation will be declining in value, and inflation will add its toll to the social and economic chaos.

It will be up to the military administrator to help re-establish a stable currency and get the banks open and functioning. Taxes will be impossible to collect until economic life is restored, and he will have to carry on with funds locally available or supplied by his own home government.

In other words, the job of the military governor is not just that of a conquering lord, or a glorified looter. His job is reconstruction, and while the above examples may be overdrawn, and in some areas there may be no such picture at all, in general the occupation task requires that one be prepared for most of these things.

Covers Three Phases

Military government, Colonel Harris said, is usually divided into three phases, first, that established in the vicinity of actual hostilities; second, when hostilities have moved on, during which an attempt is made to restore normal government and life; and third, after the armistice, when not only are normal governmental services restored but some effort is made at restoration and reconstruction of the area.

The Military Government School at the University of Virginia is under the Provost Marshal General of the Army, Maj-Gen. Allen W. Gullion. Officers of the ranks of Captain to Colonel are drawn from the various branches of the service for special training over a period of 16 weeks.

Each student is given intensive instruction in the language, resources, customs, history, economy, and institutions of a particular area. Instruction in military law and government, social welfare, the law of each area and other topics of international importance are included. A college degree is not required for admission, provided some practical experience can be substituted.

Draft Pact Tightens Bonds Of U. S.-Mexico Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The draft pact concluded between Mexico and the United States regulating military service of nationals of either country residing in the other is expected to a question disturbing both governments.

Though it does not change the existing situation, it formalizes procedures now being practiced, settling doubts in the minds of citizens of both countries. Also, by placing military service by nationals of either country residing in the other on a completely reciprocal basis, it averts criticism which has been used as a tool here for Axis-inspired propaganda intended to upset collaboration of the two countries.

The pact provides that Americans living in Mexico may be inducted into the Mexican armed forces and vice versa, under the same conditions as the country's own nationals.

The United States, under the Selective Service Act, has been drafting Mexican residents, like other eligible foreigners, into the armed forces since the beginning of conscription. Mexico only recently decreed the same procedure to be applied to North Americans resident here.

Situation Stabilized

The new pact stabilizes the situation by giving formal recognition, particularly on the part of the United States to Mexico, of reciprocal rights over nationals within the country. The campaign against military service of Mexicans in the United States Army, waged by such reactionary organizations as Acción Nacional, and the Sinarquistas, is now seen as answered by Washington's stand that what is right for one country is right for the other. If Mexicans serve in the United States Army, Americans shall be subject to service in Mexico's forces.

Though the pact does not directly affect in either case a large number of men, it has symbolical significance of note, since the only country of Latin America with which the United States has waged open war is Mexico. As Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla remarked in a press conference after the ceremony concluding the pact, the accord is "an expression of reciprocal confidence" of the two nations.

The Foreign Minister commented that until September of last year only 600 Mexicans had been enlisted in the United States armed forces and that they had conducted themselves with merit, according to his best information. Adding that discrimination toward these enlistees had not existed, he said they were enjoying all the privileges, distinctions, and services of native United States soldiers. Within a few months they have reached commissions ranging from second lieutenants to lieutenant colonels, he said.

The 10-point pact was arranged through an exchange of notes between Dr. Padilla and Herbert Bursley, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy in the absence of Ambassador George S. Messersmith, now on vacation in the United States.

Students, officials, and employees of either country residing in the other are exempt from military service. "Border-crossers," or frontier residents, will be considered as residents of the country in which they live, rather than the country in which they work.

Each government is required to provide information relative to nationals of the other government who are in military services, within the limits of military exigencies. Each government may protect its nationals on matters of well-being, including pensions and other benefits for them or their dependents.

Equality Guaranteed

Nationals of each country will be drafted under the same physical, economic, and other conditions applicable to nationals of the drafting country, and will receive equal treatment and equal opportunities with respect to commissions and promotions.

Each government is given the privilege of designating a national who is a volunteer or draftee of the other country to serve in its own forces, provided the individual consents and has not already requested citizenship of the country of residence.

It is not known exactly how many American residents in Mexico will be affected. Most of the draft eligibles are already in the United States forces. Mexico so far has drafted only 18-year-olds who are to be inducted March 1 and among whom are a few Americans.

Mr. Bursley's answer to Dr. Padilla in the ceremony was that "this agreement has bigh significance as one of the many steps taken by our two governments to cement the ever-growing cordial relations between the peoples of our neighbor nations."

U. S. Latitude Aids Michigan War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—An increasing tendency of the Federal Government to grant a measure of local autonomy to Detroit and Michigan in the enforcement of Federal housing, banking, labor and price regulations is recognized here as a progressive step toward acceleration and improvement of this city's war program.

Although Detroit has been the nation's largest single producer of weapons almost since the war began, it had been compelled to occupy, until this tendency of latitude began to manifest itself a few weeks ago, a definitely third-rate position as an administrative center in the Federal organization.

Regional headquarters of one Federal agency after another, with jurisdiction over Detroit and Michigan, had been established in other cities, usually Cleveland or Chicago. As a result, Detroit's multifarious problems connected with the war effort had had to be submitted to those cities or circuited through them for final disposition in Washington.

Now, as a result of unified pressure from business, industry and labor, all of which have been disturbed by the strangling effect of red tape on the war program, Detroit is coming into its own as a "regional" center itself.

First, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago eliminated one "dogleg" by selecting the Detroit branch as the first of 25 Federal Reserve branches in the country to become autonomous, with a resident vice-president to take charge on Feb. 1. For all practical purposes, this was equivalent to establishing a Federal Reserve Bank in Detroit.

Next, the War Labor Board in Washington announced its intention to establish a regional board in Detroit, with full authority to handle disputes and pass on demands for wage increases. Previously, Detroit had been required to submit its cases to the Cleveland regional office. The consequent delay, especially in the handling of thousands of proposed wage raises already agreed to by both employers and employees, had been blamed for encouraging restlessness among Detroit workers and for causing some stoppages.

Chairman of the Detroit board will be Prof. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the economics department of the University of Wisconsin. There will be 12 members, giving equal representation to industry, labor and the public. It will have original jurisdiction over all Michigan cases, and will submit appeals directly to the top WLB in Washington.

Many of Detroit's housing problems, which have been among the chief sore spots in the war program, will also be allowed to by-pass Cleveland. The Federal Public Housing Authority has authorized the Detroit Housing Commission to deal directly with the head of the Detroit FPHA office in constructing 5,000 temporary homes for war workers.

Mrs. Miller Hits Green's 'Chivalry'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—It wasn't "chivalry" that prompted William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to express opposition to the equal-rights amendment for women now pending in Congress, Mrs. Emma Guffy Miller contended yesterday.

Mrs. Miller, a sister of Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania and Democratic National Committeewoman for Pennsylvania, issued a statement for the National Woman's Party in reply to Mr. Green's contention that the amendment might deprive women of the benefits of protective laws in various states.

"Antisuffragists used to say that women should not vote because 'it would remove the bloom,'" said Mrs. Miller's statement. "Mr. Greens' chivalry is on a par with theirs.

"It isn't humanitarianism that will not allow women in New York State the right to sell ice cream and soda after 10 p. m.—it is the fact that tips are larger then. What kind of chivalry is it that keeps women in many cities from running elevators at night when the work is easier, but allows them to scrub floors all night?"

The equal-rights amendment, she said, was intended to remove 1,000 legal discriminations against women which hamper them in industry.

Conant Forecasts Triumph of Liberty

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 9 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, asserted that though "sorrow upon sorrow are yet to be heaped on the people of the United Nations . . . we may have confidence based on facts that once again liberty will triumph."

"Today, thanks to British tenacity and courage, to American ingenuity and skill, to China's years of sacrifice and toil and to Russia's epic struggle, we see the black clouds rolling back," he declared.

In ceremonies stripped by war to the barest simplicity, William and Mary College, besides observing the 250th anniversary of its charter granted by King William and Queen Mary of England in 1693, installed Dr. John Edwin Pomfret as its twenty-first President and invested Dr. John Stewart Bryan as its fourth American Chancellor.

Realizing the exigencies of war had caused postponement of plans for elaborate celebration of the College's anniversary, Dr. Conant told a small audience in Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Building that "because of the heroic deeds of today . . . we may look forward with hope to the academic festivals of tomorrow."

Other speakers included Dr. O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Dr. Pomfret and Dr. Bryan.

Servicemen Name Waltz Favorite Dance With Jitterbugging Getting Fifth Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The stately and dignified waltz is here to stay, and with the stamp of full military and naval approval. For, believe it or not, the waltz is the favorite dance of Chicago soldiers and sailors and jitterbugging rates only a poor fifth.

There's no explanation for it, but officials of the Chicago Servicemen's Center have the results of a recent questionnaire to prove it. The waltz was voted first place by an overwhelming majority, followed by the fox trot in second place, square dancing, third, the rhumba and tango just about tied for fourth, and jitterbug trailing way behind.

But whatever the kind of dancing, the boys said they wanted plenty of partners to choose from and that they preferred swing music. Movies, billiards, table tennis, and bowling also were rated high on the active side of their leisure-time pursuits and reading and listening to music on the inactive side. Most of them asked for a quiet place to relax and study and for larger libraries at service centers.

The boys give current magazines as their first choice in reading matter, followed by mysteries, western stories, and adventure and travel books. Next to swing music they like classical best and gave mountain music, or "hill billy" as they call it, third place. At the current writing "White Christmas" is the favorite song, with "Stardust" and "Deep Purple," both old timers, running a close second and third.

For entertainment, they prefer vaudeville shows (with plenty of comedy). If free tickets are being handed out, they choose movies first, athletic events second, and radio third, followed by legitimate stage shows, concerts, and opera. No matter how busy they are with military duties, most of the boys say they still try to keep up with their hobbies, especially model airplanes, photography, and collections of stamps and coins.

Evidently there are few retiring or bashful fellows in the fighting forces, for 97 per cent of those answering the questionnaire said they were willing and anxious to talk to someone.

Political Angle In War Films?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A contention that Government motion pictures and magazines, ostensibly produced to further the war effort, were being used to promote a fourth term for President Roosevelt was made in the Senate Feb. 8 by Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon.

Senator Holman accompanied his assertion with the introduction of a resolution to authorize the Appropriations Committee to investigate the production and distribution of Government magazines and films and their cost to the taxpayers.

A viewing of the Government film, "A Prelude to War," and a reading of the magazine, "Victory," Senator Holman told his colleagues, would convince anyone "Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt is to seek a fourth election to the presidency."

While the magazine and some of the pictures are designed for the education of troops abroad to convince them of the righteousness of the American cause, Senator Holman asserted the members of the armed forces were potential voters and much of the information contained was "window dressing," hiding the real purpose.

He said he had arranged for "Prelude to War" to be shown to Senators in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building next week so that they could see the "personal propaganda" he charged it contained.

564 Years of Service Win Employees Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

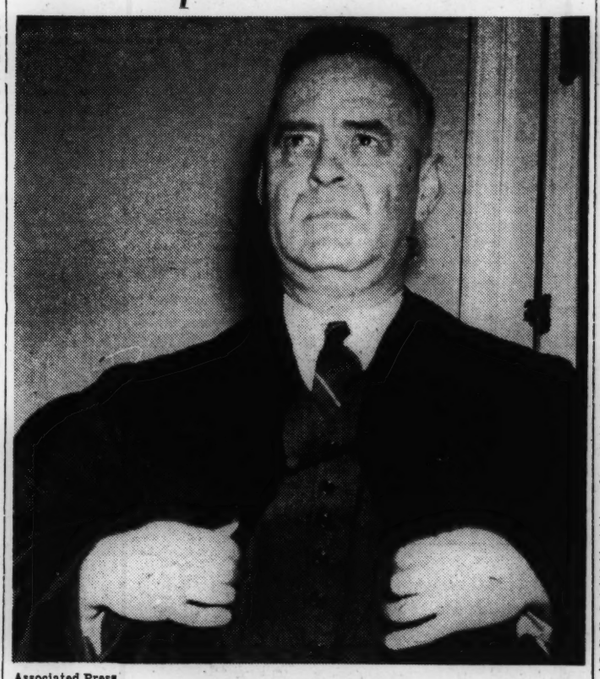
PHILADELPHIA—The Holman Publishing Company, veteran Bible publishers, did a little arithmetic among its employees lately and came out with a total of 564½ years served by 10 employees and the head of the firm, William K. Holman.

To recognize this remarkable record—avering more than 51 years apiece for the group—the firm presented gift checks.

In addition to these veterans, the company has several with more than 20 years' service among its 150 employees.

Emil Gullman has been with the firm 60 years; John Thompson, 47 years; Thomas Torrens, 56 years; George Y. Stroupe, 51 years; Howard Moss, 43 years; Laura Fizone, 54 years, retired; Jean Kendall, 46 years; Frank Connor, 46 years; George Bayard, 60 years, retired; Wesley Hilt, Jr., 48 years.

New Supreme Court Justice



Associated Press

Wiley Blount Rutledge

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Rutledge of Iowa to the Supreme Court to restore the Court's full strength of nine Justices following the resignation of James F. Byrnes to be Stabilization Director. Mr. Justice Rutledge probably will take his seat by next Monday, the Court's next order day. At that time orders may be issued for the reargument of several pending cases to permit him to participate in their decision.

'Over-All' Rationing System Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations asked for "an over-all democratic system of rationing of all foods and other necessities" to eliminate "black-market" operations, and a continuation of the national wage stabilization policy to strengthen the morale and health of the workers and to "guarantee maximum production."

Urging continuance of the economic wage stabilization policy, the Board said that: allowance must be made for wage adjustments due to increased cost of living since May 1942; the "policy of eliminating outstanding substandard wages, wage inequalities and inequities must be effectively enforced"; the "policy of the War Labor Board for equal pay for like work to men and women should be enforced"; encouragement "should be given to plans for improved wage policies and job classifications with a minimum guaranteed work week of 40-hours, which result in increased weekly earnings for increased production."

Army Men Learning 'Blackout' Baking

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Baking bread in pitch blackness is one of the lessons included in the advanced baking course for a group of soldiers at an Army school here.

About 70 soldiers from the nation's camps and posts are in the class and are taught their baking trade in a black canvas tent with not even a candle for illumination.

"We aim to simulate every condition which must be met by Army bakers in the field," said William D. Walmsley, chief instructor. "One of these conditions is that of blackouts during plane raids. It is essential that our students learn how to bake bread at night with a minimum of illumination."

The advanced course in baking is for five weeks.

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Texas

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Coffee Shop
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AUSTIN, TEXAS

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	16	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Addressograph (1)	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	7	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Alleghany Corp	39	1	1	1	
Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
Alleg pf $30 ww	7	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	+ ¼
Alleghany pr pf	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Lud (2e)	24	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	3	150½	150	150	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Allied St .15g	16	7	7	7	
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	25	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	73	73	73	+ ½
Am Airline (1½e)	9	55⅞	54	55⅜	+1¼
Am Bank N (.10g)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf (3) †	30	48	48	48	
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
Am Br Sh pf 5¼ †	10	129	129	129	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	37	4¼	4	4	
Am Can (3)	6	78¾	78½	78¾	+ ½
Am Can pf (7) †	1	175	174¾	174¾	+ ¾
Am Car & Fdy 1g	15	29½	28¾	29	
AmCar&F pf 8.29g	20	72	71½	71½	— ½
Am Ch & C (2)	11	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	2	97	96¾	97	— ½
Am Crystal S 2½e	27	16¾	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Distillery	5	16½	16½	16½	
Am ⅝ For Pcw	10	2½	2½	2½	
Am&FP 5% pf¾k	3	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	4	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am Home (2.40)	3	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ¼
Am International	27	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	10	45½	45½	45½	+1½
Am Locomotive	1	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Am M & Met(1½e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Metal (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Am News (1.80) †	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Am Pow & Lt	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
Am P&L $6 pf	11	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	6	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Am R & S (.15g)	73	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll M .20g	9	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
Am R M pf 4½ †	360	61½	60½	61½	+1½
Am Seat (1e)	7	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Am Ship B (3e) †	150	25¼	29	25¼	
Am Safety R (¾e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt (2)	28	39½	38⅞	39½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	13	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Am Snuff pf (6) †	40	148	146	148	+3
Am Sugar 1½g	7	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	132½	131⅞	132⅜	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	*2	51¼	51	51	+ ¾
Am Tobacco B 3a	*20	51⅞	51¼	51½	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	130	140	139	140	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	9	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Am Visc pf (5)	1	119	119	119	
Am Water Works	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	61½	60½	60½	— ½
Am Woolen	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	2	47⁄8	47⁄8	+ ⅛
Anaconda C (2½e)	41	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	60	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-D-M (1½g)	1	37	37	37	
Arm Del nf (7)	1	110	110	110	
Armour III	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	2	52	51¾	51¾	— ¾
Armstrong C (1¼g)	6	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅜
Artloom (3⁄2e)	9	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
Associated DG 1½g	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	10	102	102	102	
Atch T&SF 1½g	10	46⅜	46⅛	46½	+ ¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	12	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Atl G&W In (3e)	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
Atlantic Refin .15g	5	21½	21½	21½	
Atlas Corp (1¼g)	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd (¾g)	1	61	60	61	+1¼
Aviation Cp (¼e)	34	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
B					
Balo Locc ct (1e)	13	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	2	4	4	4	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Bang&A pf 2½zk **	4J	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
Barber Asphalt	5	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	39	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	4	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Beech Creek (2) †	10	28½	28½	28½	+3
Bell Airc (2e)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	14	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind L 1¾e	4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	26	25¼	25½	— ⅜
Beth Steel (1½g)	9	58¾	58⅛	58½	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	2	17¼	17	17	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	17	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Blumenth pf 14k †	20	97	97	97	+2
Boeing Airp (1e)	8	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	3	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
Bon Ami A (4) †	110	94¼	93½	94¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+¼
Borden Co (.30g)	15	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	4	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	10	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¾
Brown Shoe (2)	2	35½	35⅛	35½	— ½
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Budd Mfg	9	4⅛	4	4	
Budd Mfg pf	110	81½	81	81½	— ½
Burid Wheel (1e)	54	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
Burlard Co (2½e)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Burling Mills .35g	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Burl M pf 2¾	2	57	57	57	+ ½
Burl M pf 2¾ cld	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
Burl M 2¾pf 2¾z	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
Burr Add M (1.60)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Butler Bros (.15g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Bush TB pf2½zk †	1	27½	27	27	— ¼
Byers A M Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k †	70	74	74	74	
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	3	25	25	25	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	7	16⅝	16½	16½	
Can Sou Ry (3) †	40	31¾	31	31¾	+2¼
Can Pacific	22	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½e	6	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	86½	86½	86½	—1¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	1	133	133	133	+ ½
Caterpil Tract (2)	4	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
Celanese Corp (2)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	40	96¾	96½	96½	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	90	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	60	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Corp (½)	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	10	84	84	84	—1
Cent Aguirre 1½	22	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Cent Foundry 10e	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½ †	100	105	105	105	+1½
Cent Viol Sug2½e	10	15	13⅝	15	+1⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	130	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf 6 †	50	101	100⅜	101	
Checker Cab	8	11½	11	11½	— ¼
Chesa & Ohio (3a)	17	36⅞	36½	36⅞	
Ch & E Ill A .59g	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	13	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
Chi R I 6% pf	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Childs Co	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	11	71½	70⅞	71½	+ ½
City Ice&F (1.20)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
City Stores	1	4	4	4	
Clark Equip (3)	3	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅜
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	10	86	86	86	+1½
Clev E Ill pf 4½ †	4	111½	111½	111½	
Clev Grap Br (2e)	3	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	20	103	102½	103	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	41¾	41¼	41½	+ ½
Cluett Peab 2¼e	7	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅝
Colgate-P-P ½a	4	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Col & South	390	3½	2¾	3½	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	1110	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	390	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
Colum Br A 1½e	3	17¾	17½	17¾	
Colum Br B 1½e	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Colum G & El	66	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	—1¼

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	727,160
1943 volume to date	23,895,772
1942 volume to date	15,295,105

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	45	45	45	
Comi Credit (3)	6	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	7	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .60e	18	11⅛	11	11	
Com'with & South	253	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	14	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+1¼
Com'wlth Ed .35g	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Congol-Nairn (1a)	6	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1⅓e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Con C pr pf 6½ †	20	98¾	98¾	98¾	
Cons Copperm .45e	16	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison(1.60)	28	17½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	96¾	96⅜	96¾	
Consol Film Ind	7	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
ConsFilm in pf 1e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Consol Oil (½)	146	6⅜	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	17	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Container Corp ½ag	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
Cont Baking ½pg	29	6	⅛	6	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1¼e)	7	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .65e	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	42¾	41⅞	42¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.55e)	72	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Delaw 1	43	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
Cont Steel (2e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	†120	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Corn Proocts 2.60	15	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	60	177	177	177	— ¾
Coty Inc (¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Coty International	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5 †	40	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ½
Cream of Wh ⅜g	5	18½	18½	18½	
Crosley Corp ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	4	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
Crown Zellerb (1)	14	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	40	91⅞	91	91⅞	+2½
Crucible Steel (2e)	19	34⅜	33¾	34	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	24	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	56	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	50	41	41	41	—1
Curtis P pr pf 3⅛k	8	23¼	23	23	
Curtis-Wright 1e	85	7½	7⅜	7½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	15	23¾	23¼	23¾	
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	13	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
D					
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Daviso Ch .60e	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Records .60a	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	4	32	32	32	
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	29½	29	29½	+ ⅝
Deisel-W-G 1½e	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	13	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Den & R G W pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Detroit Edis .30g	21	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	8	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
Diam Mat pf 1¾ **	1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Diam T Motor (1e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	13	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	2	85⅞	85½	85½	+ ⅜
Dixie-Vortex ½e	2	11	11	11	
Dixie-Vor-A2½ †	30	39	39	39	
Dome Min (h.40g)	6	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	5	60	59¾	60	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	28	21¼	20	21¼	+1⅛
Duplan pf (8) †	80	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+3
du Pont deN 4½e	7	145	144	145	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	2	126¾	126½	126½	
E					
Eastern Air Lines	4	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	154¾	154	154	— ½
East Kod pf (6) †	30	179	179	179	+ ⅝
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	35¾	35⅜	35¾	+ ½
Edis Bro Strs .80a	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
El Auto-Lite 2¼e	3	32¾	32⅜	32½	
Eastern Roll Mill	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	24	2¼	2¼	2¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	31	30¾	31	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	2	35½	35¼	35¼	— ½
El Paso N G .2.40	4	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	12	4	3⅞	4	Feb 6
Erie Railroad (1e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	10	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
Evans Products	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buffet	3	⅞	⅛	⅞	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	20	25	23¾	24⅞	+1
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	1	10	10	10	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	3	23½	23½	23½	
Fed Mot Truck .40	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Fed D Strs .45g	1	17	17	17	— ½
Ferro Enam	12	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	43⅝	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R 3⅛g	9	27⅜	27	27	
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Flinkote (¼g)	16	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	20	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	2	22	22	22	
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Food Mach (1¾)	6	40	39½	40	
Foster Wheeler	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	70	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	35	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	19½	19½	19½	+1
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	10	97	97	97	
G					
Gabriel Co .10g	7	2⅜	2½	2½	
Gair (Robt) (1⁄4e)	239	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	12	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅝
Gamewell Co 3e †	40	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	7½	7½	7½	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking (.15g)	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Bronze	1	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
Gen Cable	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
Gen Cab pf 13⅛k †	20	79½	78½	78½	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7) †	20	135	135	135	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	73	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅝
Gen Foods (.40g)	6	37⅛	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods pf 4½	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	43	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	87¼	87¼	87¼	+1½
Gen Motors ½g	61	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	22	22	22	+2
Gen Prec Eq (1)	30	16⅛	15⅝	16	
Gen Print Ink .30e	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Real & Util	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Refract 1.20e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Gen SC pf 1½k †	30	65	65	65	
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	23	6	5⅞	6	
Glidden Co (.30g)	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	3	45	45	45	+1
Gobel (Adolf)	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	7	26⅜	26	26	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Goodyear T&R ½g	8	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Goth Hosiery ¼e	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf (7) †	40	88	85	87	+3
Graham-Paige Mot	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Granite C Stl .35e	4	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40a	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	8	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	14	142½	142½	142½	— ½
Green (H L) 2a	10	35	34½	35	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Grum Air En 1½e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
Guantan Sug pf	†180	93	91	93	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	24	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	28	28	28	
H					
Hamil Watch .80e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¼g	2	16	16	16	
Hayes Mfg	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5)	†370	97½	96⅜	97½	+1
Hercles Motor (1)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hercules Pow 2½e	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Hollander (A) (1a)	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Homestake Min	12	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B .80e	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	3	45	45	45	— ¾
Houston Oil	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Howe Sound (3a)	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Hudson B M&S h2	3	23½	23½	23½	
Hudson Mot	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	4	1	⅛	⅛	
I					
Illinois Central	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Ill Central pf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Indpls Pr&Lt .30g	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Inger-Rand 1½g	2	99½	99	99	
Ing Rand pf 6	20	166½	166½	166½	+1½
Inland Steel (1g)	5	67½	67¼	67½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop (1)	8	11

Rail Leaders Testify as To Profit Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The railroads completed testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission Saturday in opposition to a proposal to reduce freight rates and passenger fares.

Countering pleas of the Office of Price Administration and Economic Stabilization that the ICC revoke an order of last March which provides hikes of 6 per cent on freight rates and 10 per cent on passenger fares, rail officials asserted their war-boomed earnings were necessary to maintain lines on an efficient standard and to retire debts.

Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, declared that heavy movement of war equipment and personnel was imposing a severe strain on rail equipment which not only was necessitating large, current maintenance costs but would precipitate large expenditures in the postwar period.

Profits Seen Distorted

A. F. Cleveland, representing the Association of American Railroads, contended that net earnings of the railroads actually will not be as great as they seem now when all factors are settled. He said the financial results of 1942 railway operations were distorted by the vast quantity of government goods now held in storage depots under special transit arrangements.

Under these arrangements, he added, the Government is entitled to move the goods to final destination either free or upon the payment of additional charges much below normal rates.

Hugh W. Siddall of Chicago, Chairman of the Trans-Continental Passenger and Western Passenger Associations, said a reduction of passenger fares would result in a "most unfortunate" situation at a time when railroads are being called upon to handle rapidly-growing military traffic.

OPA and Office of Economic Stabilization officials requested that one of the railroad witnesses, Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, be recalled for further questioning in regard to railroad earnings.

Dr. Parmelee, Director of the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads, contended in previous testimony that the experiences of railroads in 1942 did not constitute a solid or safe basis on which to determine the proper level of rates which should be applied in 1943 and the future.

Record Rail Earnings

An OPA representative submitted to the commission a report obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation, stating that months ago, Dr. Parmelee had estimated earnings the rail carriers should receive in 1943. Today Dr. Parmelee told the Commission the figures had been given to the ODT in confidence and that it was over the objection of railroad officials that the OPA put into the ICC record a part of the ODT report.

Meanwhile, the ICC issued a statistical report placing 1942 total operating revenues of Class I railroads at $7,466,227,054, with a net operating income before fixed charges of $1,480,940,760. The Commission estimate of 1942 earnings was $960,000,000—a record—and coincided with the railroads' own figure.

Operating expenses were placed at $4,601,429,943, an increase of 25.6 per cent over 1941, while revenues had increased 39.6 per cent. As a result, earnings were up 70.3 per cent and the ratio of expenses to revenues declined from 68.5 per cent in 1941 to 61.6 per cent last year, the report said.

The commission figure also showed that of every $6 of revenue, nearly $1 went for taxes.

The ICC said final arguments on the rate reduction proposal would be heard Tuesday.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 51-48	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	102	102	102
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93&	93½	93¾
11 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79¾	79¾	79¾
18 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	62	62	62
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	66	66	66
33 Am & Forf P 5s 2030	81¾	81½	81½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
33 Am & For P 5s 2030	81¾	81½	81½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108⅛
77 Am T & T 3s 56	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¾	102½	102¾
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105	105¼
14 AT&SF 4s 95	115	115	115
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
14 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¼	96⅞	97
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112½	112½	112½
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
28 AC Line 1st 4s 52	88	87½	88
8 AC Line cit 4s 52	77½	77⅛	77½
24 AC Line 4½s 64	65¾	65½	65½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34¾	34¾	34¾
38 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61⅞	61½	61½
22 B&O 95 st A	36¾	36⅛	36¾
34 B&O 95 st C	40	39½	40
23 B&O 2000 st D	36½	35⅞	36⅛
26 B&O 96 st F	36½	35¾	36½
77 B&O cv st	27½	26⅞	27
11 B&O 4s 48	61	60⅜	60⅜
23 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52	51¾	52
1 B&OTC 4s 59	48	48	48
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
1 Beech Creek 3½s 51	87	87	87
12 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99½	99½	99½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
44 Bost&Me 4½s 70	44½	44	44
5 Bost&Me 4s 60	75	75	75
32 Bos&NY Air1 4s 55	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	89	89	89
20 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37⅜	38
25 Bur CR&No 5s 34	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
9 Bur C R&No.5s 34 ct	15	15	15
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115	115	115
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	114¼	113⅞	114¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
30 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112¾	112½	112¾
22 Can Nor 6½s 46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	75⅛	75⅜	75⅜
21 Caro C&O 4s 65	109⅝	109½	109⅝
2 Celanese 3½s 62	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Celotex 4½s 77 ww	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Ches & Un Pac 4s 48	38½	38½	38½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
46 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26¾	26	26½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74½	74½
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	59½	59	59½
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	88	87½	87¾
22 Cen Pac Thru Sh L 4s 54	80	79¼	79¾
40 Cen R R N J 5s 87	24½	24⅛	24¼
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87 Reg	22½	22⅜	22⅜
8 Cen R R N J 4s 87	22	22	22
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	94½	94	94½
29 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19	18¾	18¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅞	77½	77⅞
26 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¼	70	70⅛
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89	88⅜	89
18 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅜	99½	99¾
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅜	97⅛	97¼
35 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36⅛	36⅛	36½
12 Chi Gt West 4s 88	68	68	68
15 Chi I & L 5s 47	32	31¾	31¾
5 Chi & L 5s 66		7½	7½
235 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21½	21	21½
52 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	6	6¼
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
27 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47½	47	47¼
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46½	46¼	46½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43	43	43
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	26¼	26¼
71 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25⅞	25½	25⅞
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	37¾	37¾	37¾
110 Chi & P 4½s 2s 52A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
83 CRI & P 4s 88	39⅜	38	39⅜
55 CRI& P cv 4½s 60	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
80 CRI & P 4s 83 Reg	36½	35¾	36¼
43 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
9 Childs Co 5s 43	49½	49	49
19 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	34½	34	34½
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	69¾	69½	69¾
25 ClevUn Term 4½s 77C	64	63½	63¾
29 Col & So 4½s 80	28¼	28	28¼
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95½	95¾	95½
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	93	92⅞	92⅞
1 ComMeat Inc 6s ww	63	63	63
15 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Con Rys 4s 54	35	35	35
15 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111	111
5 Consum Pow 3¾s 69	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Crane 2¼s 50	101	101	101
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93½	93½	93½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	33½	33½	33½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28½	28¾	28¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	28½	28½	28½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
64 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	58⅛	58½
9 Del P & L 4½s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 D & R G 4½s 36	25¾	25¾	25¾
31 D R G 4s 36	25⅝	25½	25⅝
5 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
50 D R G W 5s 55 Asd	5½	5⅜	5⅜
26 D R G W West 5s 78	21½	21¼	21½
30 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
15 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅜	111¼	111¼
5 Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
7 Det Ed 3s 70	106¼	106	106
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110½	110	110½
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	72¾	72¾	72¾
24 Erie 4½s 2015	57¾	57¼	57½
32 Erie 4s 95	93⅞	93½	93¾
21 Fla E Cst 5s 74	25¼	25	25
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	24½	24½	24½
26 FondaJ&G2-4s82flr	5½	5¼	5½
9 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82 ct	5½	5⅜	5½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
47 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87½	87¼	87¼
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¾	100½	100½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100	100	100
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80½	80¼	80¼
8 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	73¼	73	73
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
7 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41¾	41	41
19 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51½	51¼	51¼
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24½	24	24½
57 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102½	102½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	53½	53½	53½
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	51	50¾	51
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50½	50	50½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¾	45¼	45¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	58½	58⅛	58⅛
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	66	66	66
5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	49	49	49
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50⅜	50	50
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 62	45½	45	45⅜
12 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
65 Int Gr Nor aj 6s 52	10¾	10⅜	10¾
35 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31⅞	41½	31¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30¾	30¾	30¾
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	44½	45
1 Int Paper 6s 55	106	106	106
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
7 Int T&T 5s 55	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
4 James F&Cles 4s 59	50¾	50½	50¾
24 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	72¾	71¾	72¼
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	71	71	71
4 K C South 5s 50	73	73	73
10 K C South 3s 50	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 K C Term 4s 60	110	110	110
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106	106	106
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86⅝	86½	86⅝
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	56	56	56
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	87	87	87
12 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46	45¾	45¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58	58	58
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39½	39½
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36	35⅝	35⅝
19 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33¼	33½
10 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¾	106	106
1 Long-Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99½	99½	99½
15 Lorillard Co 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	84	84
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Louis & N 3½s 50A		ETA	ta½¼H
20 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87½	87⅛	87⅛
6 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	92	92	92
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63½	63¼	63¼
5 M&StL rfg 5s 62	3	3	3
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19	19	19
66 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	43¾	43	43¼
55 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23⅝	23¾	23¾
91 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	38	37	37¾
24 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43½	43⅜	43½
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
36 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7½	7½	7½
32 Mo Pac 5s 66A	41½	41⅜	41½
94 Mo Pac 5s 77F	41¾	41½	41¾
34 Mo Pac 5s 78G	41¾	41½	41½
21 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41¾	41½	41⅝
25 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	41	41	41
78 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	12⅝	13⅛
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	37¾	38
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33½	33½	33½
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39¾	39¾
11 NashCha&StL 4s 78	82½	82½	82½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅛	106	106⅛
6 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102¾	102½	102½
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	73½	73½
2 New Eng T&T 5s 5 2	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	107	107	107
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	86¾	86¾	86¾
15 NOTex&M 5½s 54	56	56	56
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	55¾	55½	55¾
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	52½	52⅜	52½
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55⅞	56
93 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅝	51⅜	51½
21 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅞	53½	53¾
27 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73	72¾	73
16 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	78¾	79
20 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
11 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51¾	51	51¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
71 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66½	66⅝
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69	69	69
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	62	62	62
42 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41⅝	42
12 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53	52½	52½
54 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39⅞	40
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	36½	36⅜	36½
14 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	36⅜	36½
21 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36½	36½
54 NYNHH 3½s 47	34½	34½	34½
10 NYNH&H 3½ 54	34½	34½	34½
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34⅜	34½
20 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9⅞	8⅞	9
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	12	12
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32½	32½	32½
27 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11¼	11	11
2 Niag Hud cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
42 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	31¼	32	32¼
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
5 Nor AAm Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
54 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67⅛	67½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	56¾	56¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56¾	56¾	56¾
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	77¾	77¾
8 NorPac 3s 2047	44	43¾	43¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Okla G&E 4s 46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108	107¾	107¾
11 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	95	94¾	15
7 Pac G & E 3s 71	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pac G & E 3½s 66	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
3 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111½	111½	111½
2 Pac G & E 4s 64	112	112	112
47 Para Pict 4s 56	103	102¾	103
31 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103	103¼
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	103⅞	104
28 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	90¾	90⅞
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅜	99	99
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	110	110	110
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¼	92	92
23 Pen RR 3¼s 52	93¾	93½	93½
11 Peoria & East 4s 60	48½	48⅜	48½
9 Pere Marq 5s 56	78⅜	77¾	78¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61¼	61½
7 Pere Marq 4s 56	70	69½	69½
1 Phila Co 4¼s 61	101	101	101
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	113¼
24 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
18 Ph Read2C&I 5s 73 st	23¼	23	23¼
4 Philpine Isl 5 37	5	5	5
30 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	107½	107¼	107½
2 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	108	108	108
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
26 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1 Portl Ry Bdc 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
15 Readg 4½s 97 A	81½	81	81¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	81	81	81
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102¼	102¼
5 Revere Cop&Br 3¼s 60	100½	100½	100½
22 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31¾	31½	31½
47 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	25½	24⅞	25⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 St L & Adir 5s 96	55½	55½	55½
25 StLIM&S&I&R&G 33	82⅝	82½	82½
163 St LSF 5s 50 B	25¾	25	25⅜
13 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	25⅜	25	25⅜
196 StLSF 4½s 78	25¼	24⅝	25¼
4 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	24½	24½	24½
281 St LSF 4s 50A	23¼	22¾	23
36 LSF 4s 50A ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
28 St LSW rfg 5s 90	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
14 StP&K ShL4½s 41	21⅜	21½	21½
1 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
40 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16½	16½	16½
2 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	15½	15⅜	15⅜
14 Sea AL 4s 50 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16¾	16¼	16¾
5 Silesian-Am 7s 41	43	43	43
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108½	108½	108½
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
48 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¾	54½	54¾
56 So Pac 4½s '69	55⅝	55½	55⅝
45 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70	70¼	70
15 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	80	79⅞	80
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	76	76	76
18 So Pac 3¾s '46	95½	95¼	95¼
21 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	57⅝	57⅜	57½
6 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	89½	89¼	89½
28 South Ry 6⅛s '56	94¼	94	94¼
14 South Ry cn 5s '94	97	96¾	96¾
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	72¼	72	72¼
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	70¼	70	70⅛
12 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	70¼	70	70¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	70⅛	70	70
65 Third Ave aj 5s '60	25⅝	25⅜	25½
10 Third Ave 4s '60	64	63¾	63¾
11 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Un Pac 3½s '70	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	97¾	96⅝	96⅝
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	99	98⅞	99
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	95	95	95
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
7 Utah P & L 5s 44	98¾	98⅝	98¾
24 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	108⅜	109
11 Wabash 4¼s 81	39⅝	39¼	39½
20 Wabash 4s 81	49½	49⅛	49⅜
22 Wabash 4s 71	86¾	86½	86¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	49	48¾	49
11 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46⅛	46	46
14 Westn Md 5½s 77A	99	98¼	98¼
7 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	92¾	93
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40½	40½	40½
25 Western Un 5s 51	91¼	90¾	91¼
46 Western Un 5s 60	87¼	87	87¼
17 Western Un 4½s 50	91¾	91¼	91¼
8 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	49⅝	49½	49½
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	16½	16½	16½
6 Antioquia 7s 45 B	16½	16½	16½
2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	16½	16½	16½
1 Antioquia 3r 7s 57	16½	16½	16½
1 Antwerp 5s 58	46	46	46
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¼	78⅞	79¼
8 Argentine 4½s 48	97	97	97
2 Argentine 4½s 71	86	86	86
3 Australia 5s 55	88	87¾	88
5 Australia 5s 57	88½	87¼	88½
16 Australia 4½s 56	85	84	85
2 Brazil 8s 41	42	42	42
2 Buen A 3s 84	52½	52½	52½
10 Buen A 4¾s 75	71¼	71⅛	71⅛
9 Canada 5s 52	100 11-32	100 11-32	100 11-32
3 Canada 3s 68	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Canada 3s 67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Denmark 5s 42	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	16¼	15¾	15¾
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
30 Peru 1st 6s 60	13⅝	13½	13⅝
6 Poland 8s 50	18½	17	17
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	26	26	26
11 Urug 4½s 78	61¼	61¼	61¼

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, 6,311,000; previous day, 8,200,000; week ago, 15,000,900; year ago, 9,971,000; two years ago, 6,494,900; Jan 1 to date, 381,132,200; year ago, 274,983,700; two years ago, 278,664,025.

Atlas Powder Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlas Powder Co. reported net income of $1,855,869 for 1942, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $5.89 a common share, compared with $1,904,601, or $6.13 a share, in 1941. Rec

Bruins and Leafs Play For Red Cross Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins will divide their attention between beating Toronto Maple Leafs and counting the house at the Garden tonight as they play their third game for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

From manager to stick boy, the Bruins are hopeful that the proceeds from tonight's game will exceed the total of $17,275.54 realized from the two previous contests with Montreal and Chicago and thus bring within reach their anticipated contribution of $50,000.

Advance Sale

Already the advance sale indicates an almost sure $17,000, and if tonight's door sale is anything like it has been since the ban on pleasure driving went into effect Jan. 10, $19,000 or better may be realized. This would leave around $14,000 to be obtained from the final game with Rangers March 16.

Tonight's game, in which the Bruins will be pointing for their 22d victory of the campaign, is a natural, for any meeting of Boston and Toronto insures a good crowd both here at the Garden and across the border on Maple Leaf ice. The last time the Leafs played in Boston was the same night pleasure driving was banned, and for the first time in more than a year the Garden was sold out for a Bruins' game.

Means Little

It evidently means little to hockey fans that neither team bears much resemblance to the outfits which started the 1941-42 season. Only holdovers on the Bruins are Dit Clapper, Frankie Brimsek, Bill Cowley, Flash Hollett, Art Jackson, Jake Shewchuk, and Herbie Cain. Remaining for the Leafs are only Turk Broda, Reg Hamilton, Billy Taylor, Lorne Carr, Sweeney Schriner, and Bob Davidson. And now Shewchuk and Taylor appear on their way to the service.

As in previous years Boston and Toronto continue to play their best hockey against each other. In seven games this season the B's hold only a slight edge in three victories as against two defeats and two ties, while the Leafs have outshot the Rossmen 30-37.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins-Toronto affair is the only N. H. L. contest of the evening, although Detroit Red Wings will also be in action . . . Wings are host to Ottawa's Royal Canadian Air Force team in another game for the Red Cross . . . The two clubs will meet back in Ottawa Feb. 19.

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Toronto will be showing two new players in Ab De Marco and Buck Jones, called up from Providence in exchange for George Boothman, Jack Forsey, and big Bucko McDonald . . . Along with Taylor, Jones is reported headed for the Canadian Army, while Gaye Stewart will also be making his last appearance here before joining the Canadian Navy . . . Syl Apps, of course, is not with the team . . . Since the colorful center broke his leg the Leafs have won only one of four games, and that was a 3-2 edging of the weak Rangers.

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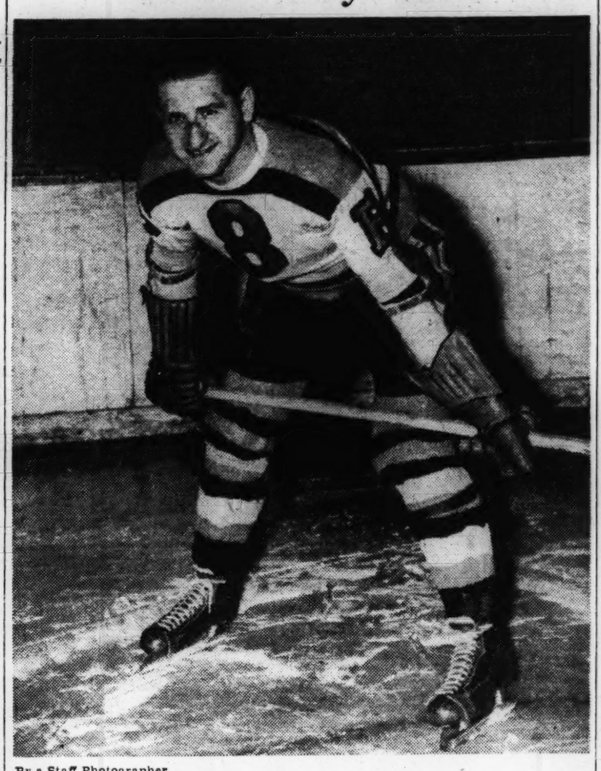
Look for some heavy action tonight by ex-Torontoans now in Bruins' spangles — Murph Chamberlain, Buzz Boll, Harvey and Art Jackson, and Flash Hollett . . . They always do well against their former colors . . . Dit Clapper, at latest reports, is scheduled to dress tonight . . . Bruins leave Saturday for Chicago . . . After Sunday's game in the Windy City, they go directly to Toronto for a Saturday engagement and then to Detroit on Sunday . . . They will not be back in Boston until Tuesday, Feb. 23, when they play Chicago at the Garden.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Boston	21	13	6	48	156	133
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	14	5	39	160	115
Chicago	13	11	11	37	120	117
M'treal	12	16	8	32	123	146
N'w Y'k	7	24	6	20	111	187

On His Way Soon



By a Staff Photographer

Jack Shewchuk, Boston Bruins

Having been called up and passed his examination for the Canadian Army, Jack Shewchuk is awaiting orders to report for induction, which may come shortly. Inasmuch as the Bruins leave for a two-weeks road trip after tonight's game with Toronto, this may be the sturdy defenseman's last appearance here for the duration.

Parker Whittemore Shows He Has Lost None of Skill

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The numerals 1 to 7 loom with singular prominence in late reports on golf doings in the South. In the same week that young "Babe" Wolf, Rollins College girl golfer of 17 years was winning her first spurs as a player of unlimited future prospects in a tournament at Miami, Fla., Parker W. Whittemore of Boston, 71 years, demonstrated that a basically sound swing can triumph over the seeming handicap of years. In the 36th annual Lake Worth open championship, Whittemore led the qualifying field with a score of 36, 37—73, four strokes better than the runner-up, Bob Crosbie of Newton.

You would naturally think that such a feat would be supremely satisfying for most any golfer, but I doubt that it was to Whittemore, for two years ago on the same course he scored a 71 and was a trifle doleful, for the simple reason that he registered that figure on his sixty-ninth anniversary and it was his ambition to score on the basis of a stroke a year. He was still optimistic over the possibilities of sometime achieving that ambition. Recently on the Palm Beach course he had a 34 to the turn, playing in the company of Mrs. Rodney W. Brown.

Finally Beaten

In the match play rounds of the latest Lake Worth championship, Whittemore finally was beaten 1 up, his defeat coming at the home hole, through taking three putts from 15 feet, which led to comments that he had deliberately "thrown the match." Of course he denied it, to the point of writing his crony Rodney Brown, "You know I wouldn't do that." Maybe not, and maybe yes, as Rodney thinks and also the writer, fully realizing that this grand athlete and lifelong sportsman likes to hop from one diversion to another and may have had the sudden urge to go trapshooting, or yachting, or some other of his many channels of recreation and exercise.

There is no question but that "Buck" Whittemore, as he was nicknamed many years ago, just missed being numbered among the greats of golf. Over the last 40 years he has been one of the most brilliant performers, especially at medal play, of any amateur in the country. He merely lacked the consistency to carry through in the major tournaments.

The main criticism of him, many years ago, was that his swing, chiefly the power of arms and wrists, was all right for a young man, but would let him down in later years. Yet in 1927 he came home from Pinehurst and on a cold, blustery day, with the tees way back, the course soggy, no preferred lies, and the greens keen and somewhat bumpy, he went around The Country Club course in 69, playing with Rodney Brown as his partner in a Boston Four-Ball League match. It was one of the most brilliant rounds, under the circumstances, ever played there or on any other course. He had just had his State handicap reduced to two strokes, and apparently was out to justify it. The previous year he had qualified in the national amateur and took Chick Evans to the 17th hole in the second match-play round.

Just For Sport

Probably one of the reasons Whittemore did not make a bigger mark on the scroll of great performers was that he played just for the sport of it and did not take the game too seriously. He was apt to talk and joke even in the middle of a swing, stopping only long enough to complete the swing. In that super-round of 69 at Clyde Park in 1927, for example, when they came to the short sixteenth he said:

"Come on, 'Broun'" (he always called Rodney, "Broun") "get a two here and then go into your office tomorrow and tell them you won the match by coming through in the pinch." Best part of it was that "Broun," using a club "that looked like the scoop of a channel dredger," as I wrote at the time, did come through with a deuce.

These two, Whittemore and Brown, the latter at one time rated as among the world's longest hitters, have had many a thrilling match, both as partners and opponents. In one of these, as opponents, Whittemore registered a hole-in-one at the present short twelfth of the so-called championship course at The Country Club, and still was beaten. He and Henry Wilder were playing their third match against Brown and Percival Gilbert. The last-named pair had won at Meadowbrook and Brae Burn and in this late-season third match at Clyde Park, they were one up in the morning and still one up going to the short twelfth, then the tenth. Whittemore's ace squared matters, but Brown and Gilbert, in a red-hot finish, again won, by 1 up.

Dixon, Rice Add Luster To 54th B. A. A. Track Meet

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The 54th annual B. A. A. track and field show at the Boston Garden Saturday night took on added luster today with the news that Frankie Dixon and Greg Rice had entered. As anyone close to the sport will tell you, these boys represent the cream of youth and experience in the middle distance races, Rice as the veteran two-mile king and the New York University freshman as the rookie miler.

For the benefit of those who have tuned in late, Rice has run up the amazing string of 57 consecutive victories on the boards, the last of which came in the Millrose meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Caught Lash

The former Notre Dame great, now employed in New York City, has never been beaten on a Boston track. He has won five straight trophy races here, and has captured the last three B. A. A. two-miles in the excellent times of 9:08.6, 9:03.3 and 8:53.4. Don Lash's Hub record of 8:58 lasted for several years, but Rice finally caught up with it, smashing it beyond recognition. In fact, in four seasons of indoor running, Greg has bettered the old Lash standard just 11 times.

Rice holds the indoor record of 8:51.1, a time which has been beaten only once in history—by the great Gundar Haegg of Sweden outdoors last summer. Greg has not lost a race of any description since Lash took him in the National A. A. U. cross-country title run in November, 1940; nor has he lost a two-mile race since May, 1940, in Los Angeles, where Walter Mehl beat him on cinders.

Came Back

The sensational Indiana plodder was bothered by a slight leg injury at the start of the present indoor season and the critics were wondering if he would show it in competition. But Rice proved by his 21-second last lap in the Millrose Games that he is primed for another brilliant campaign indoors. And another brilliant campaign means trouble for any other prospective two-mile champions.

However, it may be that the B. A. A. customers Saturday night will find young Dixon as big a favorite as the popular Rice. Frankie is the latest pupil of Violet Coach Emil Von Elling, the man who built Leslie MacMitchell into the leading miler of 1942. According to the coach, Dixon has advanced to a top-flight status much quicker than did MacMitchell, which is indeed a flattering compliment.

Has Ability

Already as a freshman the Negro boy has won the I. C. 4-A. cross-country championship, as well as the Metropolitan three-mile crown. He will be a heavy favorite to win the I. C. 4-A. mile next month.

Dixon has speed and power—as much natural ability as any youngster to come along in years—and Von Elling has added the necessary pacing and experience. Frankie was right on Gil Dodds' heels until the final lap of the Wanamaker Mile last week end, and figures to give that local boy and Earl Mitchell trouble in the Hunter special here.

With each race Dixon gets smarter, and one of these days—or nights—he is going to leave the field in his wake. He could do it here Saturday.

Galan Is Rejected

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced that outfielder Augie Galan has been rejected for military service.

Myers Impresses Writers

Denny Myers, Boston College's football coach who reports to the Navy as a lieutenant (s. g.) Thursday, made a deep impression yesterday when he said, humbly. "I was never more sincere about anything in my life. There is a big job to be done, and I think I can do some good where I am going."

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The Eagle coach left today for Chapel Hill, N. C., for a month's indoctrination course, after which he will be assigned to duty. His remarks were made at yesterday's mid-winter meeting of football writers at the Parker House.

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Of the past season Denny declared, "It was interesting all right. We had 30 scoring points left after graduation in June, 1942, and we had to develop 200 somewhere. That much we did, and we reached a point where we were able to get five boys on at least some All-America team. Mike Holovak, our offensive strength, made every All-America in the country. I'm satisfied with everything, particularly the way the boys responded to new stuff. We proved we could move offensively without running guards, and we passed from the T formation without having the quarterback do the passing. We put on a show for the best interests of the boys and the enjoyment of the spectators. I don't believe anyone ever went to sleep at one of our games."

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Originally yesterday's luncheon was supposed to highlight the coming B. A. A. games at the Garden Saturday night. Myers' sudden departure caused the two events to be highlighted. Reporting on behalf of the B. A. A., were Tom Kanaly, acting manager of the Garden, and Dezzy Wadsworth, chairman of the games.

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Kanaly, who is acting in an official capacity in his 32d straight B. A. A. meet, said that Saturday's games should be as thrilling as any in the past. "Outside of the late John Borican, Leslie MacMitchell, who is now at sea, and Cornie Warmerdam, who may yet send in his entry, we have every winner of an event in last year's meet, plus a lot of other outstanding athletes." Tom characterized Warmerdam's record vault of 15ft. 7¼in. last year as the greatest thrill he has received from any Unicorn meet.

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Gil Dodds, the miler, was at the meeting, said he would like to get a better start this Saturday than he did at the Millrose Games last week. "I was slowed down when I wound up in fifth place at the start, with the result that I ran my first quarter too slow. I tried to catch up by running faster on the other quarters, but I just couldn't keep going and Earl Mitchell caught me."

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Bill Blaney, M. G. A. President, reported on the coming golf situation, while Harvard's Publicity Director, Arthur Sampson, declared that there is more sports activity at Cambridge now than ever before. He also said that Harvard's hockey game with Dartmouth Feb. 20 has been shifted intown to the Arena. G. C.

Vander Meer Signs

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati pitcher of double no-hit fame, signed his 1943 contract with the Cincinnati Reds today. Vander Meer conferred with General Manager Warren Giles before today's National League meeting.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

U. S. Polo Association cancelled 1942 national open because of war.

Five Years Ago

Fritz Crisler resigned as head football coach at Princeton to accept combined job of football coach and assistant director of athletics at Michigan.

Events Tonight

Pro Hockey

Boston Bruins vs. Toronto at Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.

College Hockey

Boston University vs. Northeastern at Boston Arena, 8 p. m.

Basketball

Coast Guard vs. Tufts at Cousens gymnasium, Medford, 8:30 p. m.

Around The Hub

Skeeter Newsome Signs

Hints that spring is just around the proverbial corner started rolling in today. Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox called late this morning to announce the signing of infielder Skeeter Newsome to a 1943 contract. Morning papers carried the news that Jim Tabor and Tony Lupien had fallen in line, which assures Manager Joe Cronin of at least three-quarters of an infield. Newsome, booked as a valuable utility man, may step into a regular spot this year.

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In regard to Skeeter Newsome it probably should be added that he may step into an every-day assignment "if there is any baseball in 1943." At this particular stage of proceedings a full '43 big league season seems a very slim possibility. The magnates are beginning to realize that the hurdles are getting higher and more numerous. Lack of transportation, shortage of manpower, the "work or fight" policy, shoe rationing—all are pulling stoutly against professional sports of all kinds.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

The little fellow with the wistful smile and wobbly legs, Heine Brock, will return to Boston Garden ice for the fifth consecutive year tomorrow evening when the Ice Follies of 1943 open at the local rink. Brock has never failed to set the house rocking with laughter with his clever, appealing routines. This year he plays the role of the American Indian fighter and trapper, "Daniel Bum."

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Brock became an athletic star at the University of Minnesota, where he was such a success in baseball that offers started coming in from several big league clubs, including the New York Yankees. His feats as a diver were unsurpassed in the Middle West, and an injury was all that kept him off the U. S. Olympic team. His ability as a hockey player was what marked him for Ice Follies, however. While attempting to keep warm on the wind-swept lakes of Minnesota, he developed his talents as a comedian. Roy Shipstad saw him and his act in 1936 and immediately signed him for the Ice Follies.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Briefs . . . University of New Hampshire's skiers are out to capture the Dartmouth Winter Carnival meet title for the third straight year. So far they are undefeated . . . Entries for the Feb. 20 Metropolitan men's doubles tennis championships (all entry fees for which will go to the Red Cross) must be in by Feb. 14 . . . The Northeastern and Boston University cage teams meet again tomorrow night, with the Huskies hoping to win by more than their 40-39 margin of last time . . . The basketball team from Brown plays Dartmouth at Hanover tomorrow night.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

A re-checking of points has revealed that Kay Lindstrom of the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club instead of the previously announced Julie Hyde of The Skating Club of Boston won the senior girls' championship over the week end . . . Thirty Harvard men, 10 of them veterans, turned up at Briggs cage for varsity baseball practice yesterday afternoon . . . The new captain of Dartmouth's 1943 track team is Don Burnham, star miler, who will run in the Hunter Mile at Saturday's B. A. A. meet . . . Howie Morenz, Jr., son of the great center of Canadiens', plays here Feb. 22 when Montreal's Catholic High meets the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League All Stars . . . Boston College's football team meets the varsity hockey six in a hockey game at the Arena tonight, with the Northeastern-B. U. game the other half of a double-header.

Cowley Widens Margin at Top

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—Seemingly improving as he goes along, Boston's Bill Cowley garnered seven points during the past week to increase his National Hockey League scoring total to 58 points to go seven up on Lorne Carr of Toronto and Doug Bentley of Chicago.

One point behind Carr and Doug Bentley is Doug's brother Max, also of the Black Hawks. Buzz Boll of Boston follows with 49 points.

Cowley also retained his lead in the play-making department. His 41 assists are nine better than Toronto's Billy Taylor. Max Bentley is right behind Taylor with 31 asssists.

Carr is leading the goal-getters with 26 nettings, one more than either Boll or Doug Bentley. Art Jackson of the Bruins, Syl Apps and Gaye Stewart of the Leafs, and Red Hamill of the Hawks are the only other skaters who have 20 or more goals to their credit.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	17	41	58
Carr, Toronto	26	25	51
D. Bentley, Chicago	25	26	51
M. Bentley, Chicago	19	31	50
Boll, Boston	25	24	49
Patrick, New York	16	29	45
Taylor, Toronto	13	32	45
A. Jackson, Boston	21	23	44
Howe, Detroit	18	24	42
Apps, Toronto	23	17	40
Benoit, Montreal	18	22	40

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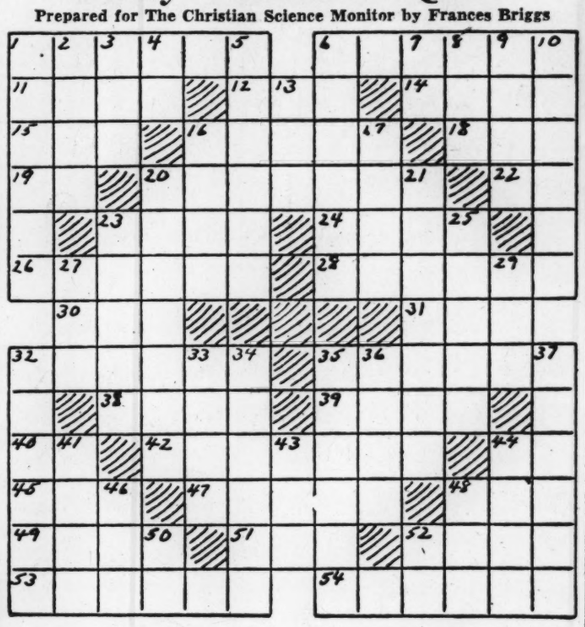
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Leaves of a fern are what?
6—What university gave its name to a kind of shoe?
11—What is Gaelic name for Ireland?
12—What is an Oriental lute?
14—"Thine" is possessive case of what?
15—Who was companion of Wynken and Blynken?
16—The Large Yorkshire is a swine bred for what?
18—To deface.
19—What is symbol for niton?
20—The payment for instruction is what?
22—Master of Horticulture (abbr.).
23—What is a young salmon called?
24—To belabor.
26—Fetters are what?
28—What is a symbolic object used as a heraldic device or badge?
30—To lubricate.
31—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
32—Operatic heroes are generally what?
35—What is a pickler or pickling device?
38—Trojans dwelt where?
39—What American stage actor was born in Milwaukee in 1893?
40—What is a prefix meaning "out of"?
42—Who was Adam Bede's first love (poss.)?
44—What country occupies most of Iberian Peninsula (abbr.)?
45—What insect collects propolis?
47—Who was mother of Aphrodite?
48—Dandy.
49—Who was eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews?
51—What is a diminutive of Edgar?
52—What is an inland sea of Asia?
53—An additional tax is called what?
54—The White Sea indents what continent?

Down

1—What is a small African fox?
2—Tumult.
3—What is a city of Nebraska?
4—Symbol for neon is what?
5—What are associated with balusters?
6—What is an alloy used for cheap jewelry?
7—Foot (abbr.).
8—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
9—To wander.
10—What is another name for a shorthorn?
13—If you emulated Mitzi Mayfair, you would do what?
16—Singe.
17—What is a rule of authoritative standard?
20—Who were three men of Tooley Street who made petition to Parliament?
21—What are small or imperfect ears of Indian corn?
23—If you emulated Domenichino, would you write, paint, or fight?
25—Dull.
27—What is a kind of rake for a furnace fire?
29—Before.
32—What was principal city of Boeotia in ancient Greece?
33—What is a linear measure varying locally?
34—What is a Panpine?
35—Sphalerite is what?
36—To govern.
37—What is a little curling wave or undulation?
41—What is an island of Philippines?
43—What is a hind or doe?
44—Coconut oil is used in making what?
46—What is a contraction of "ever"?
48—From.
50—Right (abbr.).
52—What is an adjective suffix denoting "belonging to"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Retired? No, Sir!

Needham, Mass.

A very active, highly successful businessman approached the age of retirement. He had started as office boy with his organization, and worked his way through all the departments, and now, as president of the concern, he found the time for retirement had come.

During the more than 40 years that he had spent at business, he had devoted himself wholeheartedly to it. Small wonder, then, that his hosts of friends were a bit dubious when they first learned that he was retiring from active business. How will he occupy his time? What will fill the gap? To their questions, he always gave the same reply, "I'm going to enjoy myself."

But he should have completed his answer, "I'm going to enjoy myself, making other people happy!" Because from the day he quit business, his days have been filled doing nice things for others. Simple little things which bespeak kindness, thoughtfulness, and brotherly love!

Before gas rationing, he ran what amounted to a free taxi service from the neighborhood to the village. He is "grandpa" to every child in this section of town. The children agree that he is never too busy to participate in their games.

On rainy days, he leaves several pairs of rubbers on his porch. These are for the postman and delivery men in case they left home before the storm commenced. (He will tell you with delight that the men have frequently used this footgear, and that never has a single pair failed to be returned!) The mailman has received many cooling drinks in hot weather from this gentleman. The newsboy who delivers the morning paper enjoyed an afternoon at the ball game during baseball season.

Instead of time hanging heavy on his hands, as is so frequently the experience of men who retire from active business, this kindly man says the days fly by before he has accomplished half what he'd mapped out to do. As he remarked recently, "In all my business experience, I was never any busier, nor happier than I am today!"

Associated Press

"Wonderful, These Modern Conveniences!"

A recent cold snap in Seattle caused officials at the Woodland Park zoo to set up an electric heater in the monkey cage. The tenants apparently enjoyed the innovation.

A Verse for Today . . .

A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven.—JOHN 3:27

Brevities

Grit: In the meantime, you may as well start beating your can-opener into a bread-knife.

Detroit News: In the mad race for rubber substitutes, let it be understood the New England steamed clam loses no seniority rights.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Dig! Dig! Dig! First, it's the snow drift and then it's the spring garden, and in between the income tax.

The Important Potato

More than 3,000,000 acres of potatoes are planted annually in the United States, yielding 400,000,000 bushels.

A method of drying and preserving potatoes was developed by the Andean Indians before the discovery of America.

A statue in Offenburg, Germany, honors Sir Francis Drake for introducing the potato into Europe in 1580.

Did You Ever Wonder

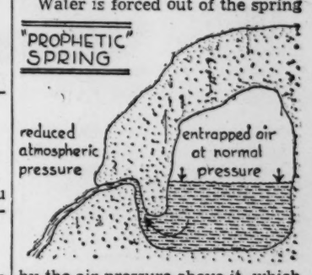
How a Natural Spring Can Foretell Rain?

It would occasion little comment if a spring should flow more freely AFTER a rain, but much more rare and more surprising is a spring in which an increased flow foretells and occurs BEFORE the rain begins to fall.

Described by meteorologist Prof. W. J. Humphreys, such a spring is one in which the entrapped air above the underground pool has a practically air-tight roof.

In such a case, as shown in the accompanying diagram, a marked drop in barometer reading (such as commonly precedes a storm) results in a pressure difference between the outside air and the entrapped air.

Water is forced out of the spring



by the air pressure above it, which now is greater than the air pressure outside, producing "a mysterious flow, prophetic of rain."

What "Indoor Rugby" Is?

Rugby is a form of football game, so called because it was first played at Rugby, Warwickshire, England. Indoor rugby, however, is the original name for the game of basketball, given the game by its inventor, Dr. Naismith. A player on an early team, however, suggested the name basketball instead, and it has been known by that name ever since.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Postwar Job

The town clerk of Melbourne has received a postcard from a war prison camp in Germany asking that the writer, a 23-year-old Australian, be licensed as a taxicab driver after the war. The request was granted.

Daily Quotation

IN the service of love, sacrifice becomes a grace.—EINSTEIN.

In Lighter Vein

Human Element

Having noted that the laundry had returned a strange antimacassar of ecru filet in place of her husband's favorite pair of plaid socks, the heroine of this tale telephoned the manager. He listened courteously to her complaint, then sighed and admitted that the laundry might well be at fault. "Do what we will," he said, "since the war started, the human element has been creeping in."—The New Yorker.

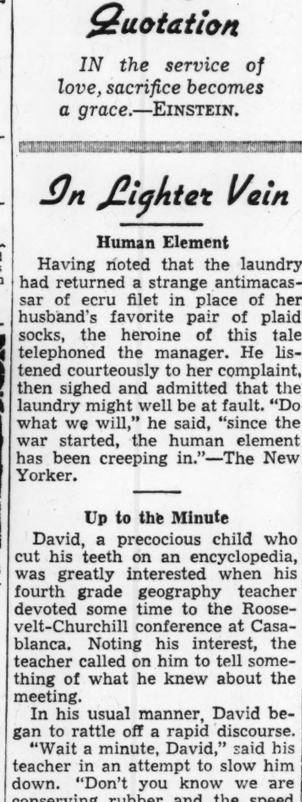
Up to the Minute

David, a precocious child who cut his teeth on an encyclopedia, was greatly interested when his fourth grade geography teacher devoted some time to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca. Noting his interest, the teacher called on him to tell something of what he knew about the meeting.

In his usual manner, David began to rattle off a rapid discourse.

"Wait a minute, David," said his teacher in an attempt to slow him down. "Don't you know we are conserving rubber and the speed limit has been cut to 35 miles per hour?"

"But I'm Winston Churchill," explained David, "on my way to meet Roosevelt in a Lockheed."


FACTS and FIGURES
SEVEN STATES ARE VISIBLE FROM THE TOP OF LOOKOUT MT. IN TENNESSEE: ALABAMA, KENTUCKY, N. CAROLINA, S. CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, AND TENNESSEE.
TURN IN YOUR WASTE FAT. FAT HELPS TO LICK THE AXIS
MODERN RAILWAY TRACK LASTS APPROXIMATELY TWENTY YEARS BEFORE IT MUST BE REPLACED.
IT'S A FACT
MORE THAN ONE FIFTH OF THE HUMAN RACE IS CHINESE

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON:— SHOES ARE NOW RATIONED.

THESE ARE THE BEST WEDDING GIFTS OF ALL
TO HONEYMOON HOTEL
I DID IT AS A KID - WHY NOT NOW
PRES
MINE ARE GETTING RETAPPED BUT I FOUND AN OLD PAIR OF ROLANDS
THAT'S THE WAY THEY SHOULD RATION EVERYTHING - SLAP THE BAN ON BEFORE ANYBODY CAN START HOARDING
SHOE RATIONING STARTS IMMEDIATELY
WELL, YOU DON'T WORRY MUCH ABOUT SHOE LEATHER - YOU HAVEN'T MOVED OUT OF THAT CHAIR IN 2 WEEKS
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—"... *Not Fit for a Fine Fox Like Me*"

BY LE PELLEY

OH — WHAT A BEAUTIFUL RED VALENTINE !!
PARDON ME... BUT HOW MUCH IS THAT RED HEART IN THE WINDOW ??
MY BOY — THAT IS A RARE BOX CONTAINING GENUINE CHOCOLATE CREAMS !!
COSTING EXACTLY SIX DOLLARS AND THIRTY CENTS !
HUMPFF — IT'S MUCH TOO RED ANYWAY.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Mind a Bath Either—After It's All Over!*

BY RODGERS

"What was your hurry this afternoon?" T. W. asked me—
"You know very well I had to leave when I did or Joan would have given me a bath!" I told him—
"So - what of it?" he wagged. "By now it would have been all over - you'd be nice and clean and ---"
"Huh!" I interrupted. "It's easy enough for you to talk — now!"
"But I didn't notice any big smile when you were still in the bath tub!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Encounter With a "Fan"*

BY THE HAGERS

On Tern Island we were to land When it grew dark, as Tern had planned.
A Pelican drew near. Tern cried, "We're trapped! There is no place to hide."
"Hi, ducks!" The queer bird toward us stalked. "How's everything up North?" he squawked.
"When you fly back, give my regards To that great baseball team—the Cards."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Right Sort of Pressure

America is on the brink of inflation. The demands of labor unions rising in chorus for higher wages; the unrelenting farm pressure for higher prices can, if persisted in, plunge the Nation into the tornado of inflation. If John L. Lewis is able to thrust through his demand that his 450,000 miners be given $2 a day increase, stability of wages will have been breached.

If farmers succeed in having farm labor costs included in parity calculations, the prices of food will advance 10 to 15 per cent, and the mad spiral of ascending wages and food prices will whirl on.

We should like to excuse labor for its attempt to get higher wages, and the farmer for his desire to obtain higher prices. We understand that working people can make a good case for their need for higher pay, and in other days we have many times supported such demands. Similarly, the farmer is faced with rising production costs, shortages of help, and limited machinery. But the fact remains that today both these groups are persisting in the belief that they are dealing with a normal economy, when it is perfectly plain they are dealing with an abnormal war economy, and can only attain their ends at the expense of their fellow-Americans who happen to be less well organized and vocal in their demands.

Furthermore, labor and the farmers are trying to solve their problems by applying pressure in the wrong direction. The real answer is not in constantly rising wages and prices for a few. It lies in stabilized wages and prices for all, and the pressure should be exerted upon the Government to really effect such stabilization.

It can be done. The President as early as last April outlined the procedure, and filled in some of the blanks in his message to Congress last September.

The central facts of the current situation are well known, but perhaps bear recapitulating here. Because of the war, consumers goods have been cut. There is, in other words, a declining supply. On the other hand, employment has become very much more widespread, overtime wages in war factories and generally accelerated business conditions have built up a big demand, and a big surplus purchasing power.

The answer is to bring supply and demand into balance. This can be done to a limited extent by increasing production, but, now, it must chiefly be done by cutting down demand. This means limiting wages, limiting prices, rationing available supply, absorbing surplus money with taxes, and enforced savings.

These answers are clear, and accepted by all. Why, then, is the Government so slow in its rationing, so laggard in its taxes? Let the workers and the farmers apply their pressure to speeding these things up and they will protect themselves and their neighbors, and serve their country better.

Work Is a Weapon

The hunting is good, no doubt, in Siberia. The skiing can't be bad in the Urals. And all work and no play makes Koryushkin feel just as dull a boy as Jack. Still it's hard to imagine Dmitri or Vaska taking a week or even a day to enjoy himself on the wages he is making at overtime work. He doesn't do it, and why he doesn't is told convincingly by Maurice Hindus, in the New York Herald Tribune.

The workers of Russia know that unless the worker matches the soldier's spirit, soldiers may die for nothing, in which case the workers would soon be doing 60 or 70 hours a week for Hitler, at Nazi slave rates. In Russia the eight-hour day is mostly a memory, and as for overtime, this is looked upon by workers as an opportunity to provide extra equipment—without pay!—for the fighting men. Stringent rules on punctuality and regularity are enforced by a people's court, and a man or woman who leaves the job may be treated as a deserter.

Have the Russian people more to fight for, more to sacrifice for, more to work for, than Americans? We do not believe it. Are the Russian people more patriotic than Americans? We cannot believe it. Yet our Wide Horizon Column today carries an article on absenteeism in American industry that would seem unbelievable to a Russian.

Most American workers are doing their jobs as they should be done. Yet enough of them are leaving their posts of duty to make absenteeism a problem in American industry. No soldier, or company of soldiers, can change this fact, or the impression it creates among America's allies, by whatever glorious sacrifice on the battlefield.

The workers can alter it.

Time to Draft Workers?

Since America entered the war it has been generally accepted that total war requires a total effort, and that the importance of the productive machine in this war was scarcely secondary to the importance of the fighting machine, and must inevitably be manned on the same basis. The big question has been a matter of timing.

Just as there was little purpose in calling up soldiers before training facilities were prepared, so there was no use in drafting workers before factories were ready and the normal labor market used up. Senator Austin of Vermont and Representative Wadsworth of New York, who have introduced a National Service Act in the Senate and House, feel the time for such legislation is at hand. Manpower Commissioner McNutt, who had so long asked for such a law, is now noncommittal.

The advantages of such a draft include safeguards against extra-legal compulsion and discrimination. The bill at hand also is good in that it would limit migration and prevent drafting until housing and other facilities are provided in labor-shortage areas.

Questions that arise at this time concern (a) constitutionality. It is clear that men can be drafted for military or Government service in time of war; but can they be drafted to serve a private employer? (b) the bill omits the question of compulsory membership in labor unions in those industries which have closed-shop agreements. Should the Government insist, or can it legally, that a drafted man join a labor union? (c) Finally, the question arises as to timeliness. Has the slack all been taken up yet, have working hours reached an optimum level, have union rules limiting and delaying work been set aside, has the available labor market been thoroughly and intelligently combed?

These are questions that must be explored more fully before a final judgment can be passed on the Austin-Wadsworth measure. Its introduction, however, should prove useful in bringing these points up for decision.

Constructive Reconstruction

Everyone's children, but nobody's responsibility have been the war-born twins, Relief and Reconstruction, as evidenced with their emergence from the planning nursery to the first tentative steps in a world of stark realities. Uncertain steps, these, beset by stumbling-blocks of clashing interests and absence of unified control.

The North African kindergarten has brought into focus the imperative need of co-ordinating the relief and reconstruction plans both of the United States and the Allies as a whole.

As early as 1940, Great Britain began to lay the groundwork for postwar feeding of Nazi victims, and through the Inter-Allied Bureau of Postwar Requirements in London, estimates of the food needs, medical requirements, important raw materials, and industrial goods for the first year and a half after the war, have been obtained from all Allied Governments.

In the United States, the War Department has been operating an Army School of Military Government, training officers in the organization and administration of enemy territory. Navy Officers are taking courses in international administration, and civilians are receiving similar instruction. The Board of Economic Warfare, Department of Agriculture, Lend-Lease Administration, State Department, and various other public and private organizations, are concerned with relief and reconstruction.

Only recently, however, has the United States assumed a leading role with the appointment of Herbert Lehman as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. Under his direction, not only food and other relief supplies will be sent immediately to territories regained from the Axis, but seeds, raw materials, and the like will be provided for the early restoration of native agriculture, transportation, and industry. Mr. Lehman has said:

> This is no dream. It is rather a practical, businesslike approach to a reconstruction problem of great magnitude. We believe that it is essential in the interest of again establishing a stable, secure economy that the countries of the world be helped to place themselves on a self-sustaining basis.

It is a sound policy—that not merely of dispensing charity but of aiding the liberated nations of the world to get on their own feet and help themselves. Early co-ordination of all United Nations plans toward that end, will serve to insure its success, and the recent announcement of the internationalization of the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Office denotes marked progress in the right direction.

Our Readers Say—

"Under God"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fundamental and unchanging basis of true democracy, as expressed by Abraham Lincoln in his address at Gettysburg, is of vital importance to successful national and world government today:

"That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

In the Bible, very often a precious promise is accompanied by a necessary condition which must be obeyed, before the promise can be fulfilled. Also, the promise by Abraham Lincoln of a "new birth of freedom" is accompanied by the necessary condition, "under God." That is the fundamental and unchanging basis of true democracy and the necessary condition under which all nations can experience and enjoy freedom, peace, and happiness. C. F. J.

Toronto

Aid to Gambling

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As we are all aware, there has been much talk recently about stamping out gambling in and around Boston. As considerable gambling is based on the Treasury balance and the results of races at certain horse tracks, why not simply stop printing these numbers in the daily papers?

The numbers printed are of no value to anyone, and mean nothing. The Treasury Department is in a great dither investigating the income tax returns of the head ones in the gambling fraternity, yet each day they release for the newspapers a Treasury balance, the daily publication of which is chiefly of interest as a method of gambling.

Manchester, Mass. FRED J. CROSS

"John Barleycorn"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The high quality of your editorials is very deeply appreciated by many of us. Please continue your intransigent stand with regard to "John Barleycorn."

It seems amazing that the Government can be so blind on this particular issue and talk about drafting mothers from their homes, when almost a half million workers now working for the brewers could be substituted.

Please keep on sounding the clear note of your trumpet till the day when the Walls of Jericho must come down!

THE REV. AARON N. MECKEL

Braintree, Mass.

Non-Citizens *May* Apply

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor I read the letter on the Editorial page by "Refugees," Asheville, N. C., entitled "Only Citizens Need Apply."

It may be of interest for the English women to know that now they can get clearance and may be accepted in any war industry, if the firm is willing to fill out the necessary forms. The whole process will only take about three weeks and they can take any job for which they feel qualified.

Boston SIMON WIJNBERG

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Penetration by Cartel

More than 150 years have passed since the German poet Friedrich Schiller wrote a poem on the civilizing influence of international trade. As in most of his works, the ideas expressed in that poem are the exact opposite of Nazi concepts. Only the famous first verse "To you, ye Gods, belongs the merchant," could be adopted by the masters of the Third Reich. For they have made every type of merchant the servant of the god of war.

The extent to which the Nazis remodelled their internal economy for the purpose of total war has been revealed in many an excellent book and article. The same is true of the methods by which they exploited the industrial, commercial and agricultural assets of the conquered countries. But the story of how the Germans, immediately after their collapse in November, 1918, set out to penetrate and subjugate the United States is told for the first time in Joseph Borkin's and Charles A. Welsh's book, GERMANY'S MASTER PLAN (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $2.75).

Thurman W. Arnold, in introducing the work of these two experts on international cartels and trade, calls it "an arresting exposition." Indeed, few chapters of the certainly not monotonous history of our time are so full of portent and suspense as, for instance, the story of the German Dye Trust (I. G. Farben) or of the fatal inclination of powerful American, British and French combines to deal with Nazi Germany, unconcerned about national interests.

The German industrial offensive which was begun in far remote pre-Nazi days had a double objective: To make Germany self-sufficient and thereby avert the danger of being once more starved into submission; and to assure that those potential enemy nations who enjoyed an abundance of raw materials were kept on a level of technological inferiority.

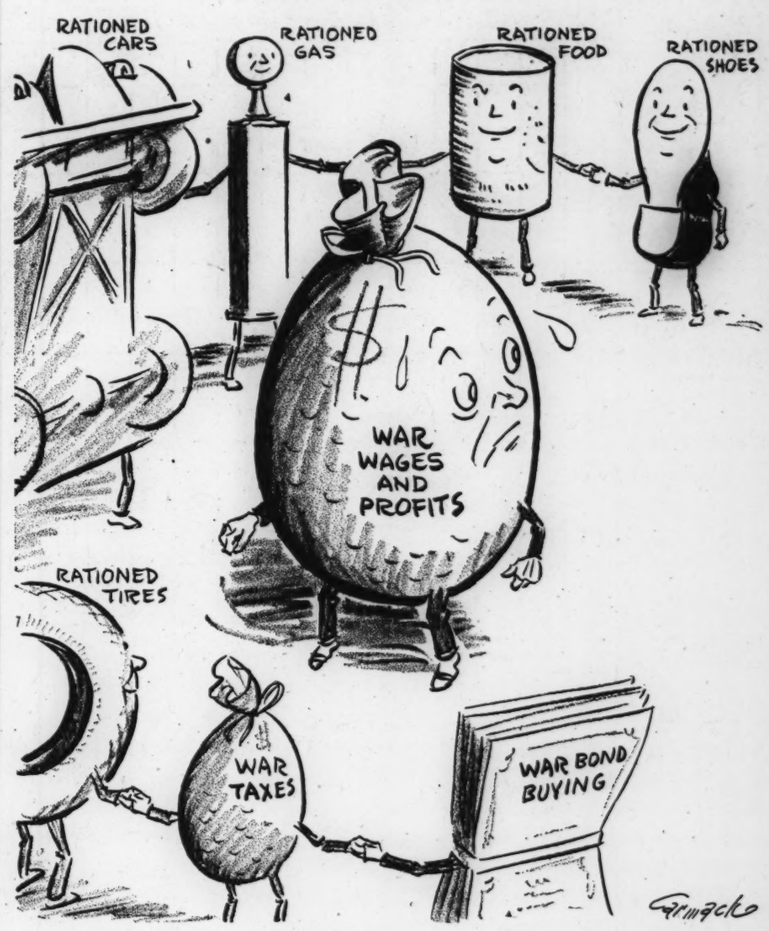
The first aim was achieved primarily through chemical research, culminating in the production of plastics, artificial rubber, and the distillation of oil from coal. The way to the second aim was paved with international cartel agreements and a clever use of the opportunities of patent laws.

So well did the Germans do their job that the authors can state correctly: "Wherever there was a cartel before, in 1942 there was a military shortage (in the United States)." And the Office of Facts and Figures in its first Report to the Nation, in January, 1942, admitted that the enemy succeeded "through patent controls and cartel agreements in limiting American production and export of many vital war materials. . . ."

Germany's master plan was complete. It embraced aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, tungsten carbide, optical lenses, plastics, rubber, and thousands of the most important chemical and pharmaceutical products. The only flaw the authors can find in Germany's plan is the timing. Hitler struck too soon. This presented us with our chance to learn how to do better in the future.

E. S. P.

Slowly Being Encircled



Down the Middle of the Road

We Must Not Help Hitler in Russia

By Erwin D. Canham

Tasting military defeat in Russia and threatened there with actual disaster, the Nazis have again desperately turned a propaganda offensive against the United Nations. It is an old refrain: that Germany is the sole bulwark against the "Asiatic-bolshevik wave," and that the western nations should all be fighting with Hitler instead of against him.

This propaganda should not be despised, even now. It is a Fifth Column, and it has deep penetrative tunnels into all of the United Nations. It has conscious and unconscious allies. Perhaps its most powerful support is from those religious groups which for a quarter of a centurv have sought to teach people that Russian Communism is the greatest politico-social enemy of our times. This is not to say that Communism is sound or that these religionists—or the parts of them functioning within the United Nations—are deliberately helping in Hitler's propaganda offensive. It is to say that the way has been prepared psychologically with many to turn Russia from an ally into an enemy, and this fundamental situation is what the Nazis are now trying to utilize.

By the same token, all other groups and individuals who have been alarmedly preoccupied with Russian Communists—such activities as the Dies Committee, right-wing business groups, and any number of perfectly sound and respectable citizens—are also incipient allies or victims of the new Nazi drive against us from within.

* * *

The situation is similar to the use of various degrees of anti-Semitism everywhere in the world by the Nazis. Human hatred knows no boundaries. Sholem Asch, in a heartrending article in the latest New York Times Magazine, recounts again some of the mass extermination now being applied to the Jews, and says:

"Never would Hitler have dared to select one people for annihilation had not the road been prepared for him by all kinds and degrees of anti-Semites. A person's constitutional rights are secure only when his social standing in a community is secure. If a people is singled out for hatred, as a group, if the fact of just belonging to this group is considered enough to count as a crime, that people loses, in the eyes of its persecutors, the dignity and mysticism of a human being. Then justice is warped and animal instincts are brought forth.

"It is a fact that all who have prepared this ground of hatred toward the Jews and other races are exactly as responsible for the bestial slaughter of the Jews in Poland, and others, as Hitler and his clique. Even if today they are frightened by the results of their hatred, they are as guilty as the Nazis. Hitler only gathers the fruit of their well-planted seed."

These are sobering and terrible words. Yet we have seen how hatred has been turned into bestiality and mass slaughter not before equalled in scale in the long, sad annals of the human race, and we know this hatred has to be exterminated everywhere, not simply in the one area where it has flamed into its whitest heat. And if we have seen in our own time that human hatred knows no boundaries, we also know in the words of Mary Baker Eddy that it has "no legitimate mandate and no kingdom."

How many Americans, how many British, how many citizens of other lands who should know better, say readily: "We may have to fight Russia before we're done with it"? How many actually imply that they would prefer to be fighting with Hitler against Russia instead of the other way around? The answer is that an astonishing and disheartening number fail to see the real issues involved.

Now, this is not to defend Russian Bolshevism. That form of government has many dark spots in its history. Speaking of slaughter, the decision of Josef Stalin to collectivize the farms, from 1929-1932, was estimated by various observers to have resulted in famine and deaths in horrifying numbers. The elimination or flattening out of the formerly privileged classes in Russia, the attack on religion there, were historic events which cannot be condoned successfully. And in all probability today, the Russians run their war machine with a rigor toward non-producers such as civilians, women, children which would not be tolerated in democratic countries.

But the main facts must be kept clear: the Russians are today the sole military force driving deep holes into the Nazi system. They are the "blitz-grinders," they are wearing down the 300 divisions of Axis armies which constituted the greatest threat to our kind of civilization. We must, of course, reach an understanding with Russia and see that it is enforced. We must see that a just peace for all Europe is made. Then Russia can turn to the development of the magnificent resources — human and material — which are its heritage. From Poland to the Pacific, from the Baltic to the Himalaya, lies the great Soviet domain. Its meaning to all mankind may be portentous. Not for nothing did the geo-politicians call this the "Heartland" of the world.

* * *

We are in alliance with this great land mass. We have the historic opportunity of bringing it in friendship within the orbit of western civilization. That may well be one of our greatest postwar tasks, a task we can advance far by the sincerity of our behaviour during wartime. But for a quarter-century we have been indicating hostility to this power. Insofar as the Soviet power constituted a threat to the internal stability of our own institutions, we were entirely justified. We must guard those institutions, principally from within and by virtue of their own democratic strength, and thus we can keep them from falling prey to Bolshevism. Historically, however, the U. S. S. R. has evolved steadily away from its world-revolution aims. Its respect for democracy can and should be enhanced by our co-operation in war. But we must remember that to harp continually on our doubts about the Soviets, to suggest the possibility of a future war with them, to re-assert our incompatibility, is to play Hitler's game today.

The Wide Horizon

What About Absenteeism?

By Harold L. Monroe

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker says: "If you brought back a combat troop to America and would transfer it into a war factory, your production would be doubled in no time. I mean it."

And how right we who have been mixed up personally in the war know Captain Rickenbacker to be. The man in uniform doesn't decide suddenly that he would rather go to a show, take a hunting trip or just lay off a day than to drill or stand sentry duty or dive into a fox hole. It's a life or death matter to the fellow in the fox hole. He has no time for vacation trips.

The service man nearer home, guarding our war plants, doesn't just take a day off when he feels in the mood either. At least if he does he knows he'll have to pay a penalty. He'll get a shot at K. P., a few days in the brig or guardhouse, might even be court-martialed and fined or sent to military prison, and under certain circumstances he could be shot at sunrise.

The merchant sailor, in peacetime or war, is logged two for one. That is, with no more formality than merely jotting it down in the log book he can be fined two days' pay for every one he loses.

* * *

I have an acquaintance who has taken three separate full-week layoffs and numerous odd days in between in the last few months just for hunting trips, and this despite pleas of his shipyard employers for their workers to stick to their jobs.

"Oh, I'm liable to be drafted pretty soon," he says, like too many others. "So I'm going to have some fun while I can."

He has a wife and child and being in vital war work he'll be deferred to the last, but that makes a good excuse. Can't these slackers realize that the more hours they put in on the job now the greater the stream of fighting equipment that will flow to our hard-pressed fighting fronts, and the greater this stream the quicker the men on these fronts can get this war ended, and the sooner the war is over the less chance these stay-at-homes will have of being drafted?

War plants are using various methods to try to impress upon workers the importance of their working every day. One plant pays useless German marks for laid-off days; all plants have posters, pointing out that each day off is equal to one day worked for the Axis. The California Shipbuilding Company at Los Angeles Harbor laid the keel of a pasteboard ship which they named the S. S. Absentee and stressed the fact that, although their record for building a ship was 29 days, this pasteboard replica, being built with man hours lost, would be launched in 27 days at the current rate of loss. For in the less than two years of this yard's existence 4,800,000 hours have been lost by voluntary layoffs. That's time enough to build twelve 10,500-ton Liberty ships!

With war plants all over the country averaging man-hour losses accordingly, just think of the ships and planes and supplies that haven't been delivered to our fighters.

* * *

Granted that war workers are performing a vital, necessary service for their country, but with the possible exception of some who have left a peaceful retirement to help, or mothers who keep up homes while they take the places in war work of men at the front, I wouldn't call them heroes.

Most of them are getting bigger wages than ever before and in spite of rationing they're buying more luxuries than ever dreamed of. In depression days they wouldn't have dared to even think of laying off, just for fun, from any job they were lucky enough to have. They knew their places could be filled too easily from the unemployed ranks. But now they lay off seemingly at will.

These war workers, when they do their duty, are sharing the glory of the heroes of Bataan, the men who suffered through horrors of Wake and Midway Islands and the Coral Sea, and those in Africa. But they should be penalized, it seems to me, when they deliberately shirk the job. What about the Merchant Marine plan?

See Editorial, "Work Is a Weapon"

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

By the Force of Truth

That man claims our respect who commands over the minds of the rest of the world by the force of truth, not those who enslave their fellow creatures; he who is acquainted with the universe, not they who deface it.—VOLTAIRE in "Of Bacon's Greatness," from "Letters on England."

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